THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1937—VOL. XXIX, NO. 297 K [illegible] **—ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower reviews

by Clearway

The Week in Focus

Fascism in New World Japanese Refuse Again

Fascism looms over the Americas. Or does it?

Brazil denies that the new Constitution promulgated Wednesday is fascist. Yet its terms parallel Italian corporative control of economic affairs. President Vargas becomes a dictator with powers startling even in South America, where dictatorship has flourished under the mantle of democratic constitutions.

Brazil is the second largest land area held by any nation in the New World. It exceeds the United States by 248,721 square miles. Only Canada, with its vast and uninhabited Arctic and sub-Arctic regions, is larger than Brazil among the American nations.

* * *

Communist "scares" for years have swept Brazilian politics. Trends toward some form of fascism have been clearly discernible for at least the last three years. A strong Green Shirt society, whose leaders claim to have a "far deeper significance than Fascism, Hitlerism, or Communism because we are the conscience of an era," has advocated a corporative, anti-Semitic, anti-international-capitalist state since 1932.

* * *

Vargas

Five feet four he stands in the world's limelight, this swarthy, soft-spoken President Vargas who could not have been re-elected under the Constitution he himself shaped in 1934. That Constitution forbade a President to hold office again. The new one empowers him to hold office until the people speak through a "plebiscite"—that shadowy pretense of democracy by means of which Napoleon and other dictators have put their own wills in the place of popular self-rule.

For seven years he has been rising to dominance in Brazil. If his new regime—set up so far without civil war—persists, he can rule indefinitely, and name his own successor.

Yet the corporative Constitution bows gracefully—if meaninglessly—to democracy. If and when a plebiscite approves the Constitution, a Chamber of Deputies and a Federal Council will be formed. Meanwhile the federal and state legislatures are dissolved, and President Vargas legislates by decree.

* * *

Economic Council

Analysts ask whether the change actually means fascism. Francisco Campos, Minister of Justice and Interior who did much to draft the Constitution, declares it does not end democracy, but merely shapes democracy to Brazil's special situation.

Objective students of democratic government find instead a strange compound of elements drawn from models of Italian Fascism, from the Portuguese Constitution under which a dictatorship thrives, and only superficially from the parliamentary and representative models formerly adopted in South America.

* * *

Brazil's new "Consultative Council for National Economy" holds the key, and is directly parallel to the Italian corporative system. Half of its members are to be elected by workers' syndicates and half by employers' groups. The President, with supreme power, will dominate decisions of the council, thus completing its Italian resemblance. This is the distinctive mark of fascism, and Brazil has it.

* * *

Fascists Jubilant

Rome and Berlin never consciously applaud events overseas which tend to weaken the fascist front. This week they both figuratively ran through the streets with enthusiasm over Brazil's move.

Washington remains outwardly calm, but from the tip of Florida on down to Cape Horn and back up to Canada, the Brazil news sent shivers through supporters of a New World reserved for democracies. With a fascist government in Brazil, could or would the United States impose upon it a North American interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine? If Brazil chooses to join the growing anti-Communist bloc—Italy, Germany, and Japan—can the United States say no? All three of those powers already have penetrated deeply into Brazilian affairs.

Anti-Communism is the rallying flag of Brazilian and other South American fascists. In Canada this week the worldwide ideological struggle showed its head in the padlocking by Premier Duplessis of a Quebec Communist newspaper, La Clarté. Three buildings were also raided under the "padlock law" against Communism.

Ecuador, too, this week set up a National Economic Council, said to be nonpolitical, for economic recovery. But it comes under a temporary regime, following resignation on Oct. 22 of President Paez.

Brazil it was to whom the United [illegible]tes planned some time back to [illegible]se six over-age warships. Several

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

National Grange Urged To Pin Hopes on 'Co-ops'

Leaders at Harrisburg Convention Offer No Legislation Plans and Declare That Farmers Can Do Much Without Any Drastic Changes in Laws

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., Nov. 13—While there appears to be a crop of plans for farm legislation this year almost as bountiful as the crops nature has brought forth, a group of men, all leaders in national farm organizations, met here and offered no plan, agreeing that there is a great deal farmers can do for themselves without any drastic change in legislation.

These men are heads of national co-operative marketing organizations, and all were guests at a "billion dollar breakfast" held as a feature of the National Grange convention, Nov. 12.

The breakfast got its glittering name from the fact reported at the occasion that the combined business done by all these farm-marketing "co-ops" totaled about $1,000,000,000 last year. The National Co-operative Council, represented at the meeting over the scrambled eggs and toast, figures that in its loose federation set-up it has affiliations with co-operatives whose members number 1,600,000 farmers, most of them members of the regular farm organizations.

Their reasons for holding that farmers can do much more than has been done to improve their incomes through co-operative marketing is that they regard the movement as in its infancy. It is only 15 years, they recalled, since this form of business organization, which returns profits to the producers, was made legal by action of Congress. Indeed, sitting among them, as guests of special honor were two men credited with setting the co-operative marketing movement on its legal foundations. They were Judge John D. Miller, who wrote the Capper-Volstead bill which exempted them from anti-trust legislation, and Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas, who ardently supported the bill in the Senate until it was passed in 1922.

Criticism of proposed farm legislation, expected to be introduced at the opening of the special session of Congress next week, was put forward with unusual boldness by one of the leaders in the co-operative movement who is not now acting in any official capacity and is therefore free to voice sentiments usually heard only in undercurrents. The speaker was H. E. Babcock, known for his success in managing the big New York Marketing Co-op, the Grange League federation exchange, a position from which he recently retired.

Mr. Babcock warned against rushing through a farm bill.

"If Congress passes no more agricultural legislation," he said, "except what is needed to keep alive

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Denmark, Key to Farm Success: Page 2.

China Wants Powers to Stop Japan's Credit

Koo Appeals at Brussels for Action to Help Nanking's Cause

Italy Bars Plan

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, Nov. 13—Faced with Japan's flat refusal to have anything to do with the Nine-Power parleys or Mr. Norman H. Davis' efforts, the Brussels Conference today solemnly invoked the vital importance of upholding international law and the sacredness of treaties—but carefully avoided even the slightest hint of any intention to enforce this law in the case of the Far Eastern conflict.

When the Chinese delegation today demanded application of economic sanctions against Japan and requested material aid for China, the only response was curt dismissal of Dr. Wellington Koo's proposal by Count Luigi Aldrovandi-Marescotti of Italy.

A draft declaration submitted to this morning's session jointly by the United States, Britain and France and discussed by the conference this afternoon is furthermore understood to remain mute on the possibility of any action of this sort being taken to check Japanese aggression.

Dr. Koo's appeal to the powers to pass from words to acts came at close of a masterful speech rebutting Japanese excuses for rejecting the Brussels Conference's invitation to discuss a settlement of the Sino-Japanese dispute.

"Now that the door of conciliation and mediation has been slammed in your face by the latest reply of Japanese government," he asked, "will you not decide to withhold supplies of war materials and credit to Japan and extend aid to China?

"It is our opinion that this is the most modest way in which you can fulfil your obligation of helping check Japanese aggression and uphold treaty in question. We do not ask other signatory powers to fight for us, but we do need material help to enable us to continue our effective resistance. In order to shorten the duration of hostilities and hasten the restoration of peace, it is also necessary to refrain from contributing to financial and economic resources of an aggressor and feeding him with uninterrupted flow of arms and raw materials for his war industries."

Davis Raises Treaty Issue

To this plea Count Aldrovandi-Marescotti retorted briefly that any such action would be absolutely outside the scope of the Nine-Power Conference and could therefore not even be considered.

Speaking before Dr. Koo, Mr. Davis sounded the keynote of the conference's attitude and was followed by British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and French Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos, both of whom did little more than echo his main remarks.

Declaring that the real question raised by the Sino-Japanese dispute is "whether international relations shall be determined by arbitrary forces or by law and respect for international treaties, Mr. Davis

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Congress Awaits Call to Order

Keystone; Wide World; International; © Harris & Ewing

Leaders Ready for Special Session

Upper Left—The Capitol Awaits the Return of Congress. Upper Right—William B. Bankhead (D) of Alabama, Speaker of the House. Upper Inset—Bertrand H. Snell (R) of New York, Republican Leader in the House. Below—Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, Majority Leader in the Senate, Holds a Pre-Session Press Conference. Edwin Halsey, Secretary of the Senate, Is Seated on the Right. Lower Inset— Senator Charles L. McNary (R) of Oregon, Minority Leader in the Senate.

Fascist Forces Gain Ground In Latin America

Brazilian Coup Serves to Stress Growth In Other Republics

Opponents Rally

Authoritarian Moves Find Support in Industry and Youth

Brazilian developments today:

Berlin—The Brazilian ambassador issued an official statement of his government's new program, including: 1. Economic reconstruction to give Brazil the economic position to which it is entitled as a great power. 2. An armament program such as to support a foreign policy to secure Brazilian influence on the South American continent. Property and legitimate activities of foreigners and foreign nationals in Brazil will be carefully respected, he said.

Rio de Janeiro—The Integralista or Brazilian fascist party was dissolved as an independent unit except in its social functions, after a conference between the Integralista chief, Plinio Salgada and President Vargas. Whether the Integralista forces will be incorporated into a national fascist party or politically suppressed remained obscure.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 13—The Brazilian fascist coup d'état has immediately resulted throughout Latin America in an anxious reassessment of the many other fascist movements in the American community of natons, in an effort to forecast and cope with the spread of this ideology.

Potential and actual fascist factions, whose ambitions stand to be markedly stimulated by the Vargas success in Brazil, are found to be of such numbers and size as to be frankly disquieting.

The supporters of the democratic method in the various nations are therefore urgently studying how to popularize the case for moderation and freedom, how to render democracy so immediately attractive as to surmount the glamdur of the authoritarian method.

Following is the summary of the situation as viewed by this correspondent.

Fascism in 10 Republics

Fascism, open or implied, has found roots of varying strength in nearly all the 10 republics. The Brazilian "green shirts," probably 1,000,000 strong, are of the frankly admitted variety; so are those of the Buenos Aires province in Argentina, led by Gov. Manuel Fresco; and those of the Chilean Nazi movement headed by Deputy Gonzalez von Marees. But there are other fascist movements besides those glorying in the name. Paraguay and Bolivia have offered parallel evidence of strong fascist leanings in their post-Chaco war governments. The army leaders of both countries, who invariably have the last word in government, are fascist-minded.

Colombia, perhaps, is practically free from fascist influences, though much sympathy exists there for the cause of Indo-Americanism, a kind of continental socialism, which, if ever established, would not differ much from fascism in practice. The Benavides government in Peru is military and dictatorial but, as so frequently happens in South America, tries to combine much of its structure with many forms of democracy. The "Aprista" movement, so much feared there, advertises itself as Indo-American and national socialistic. It would probably turn out to be 100 per cent totalitarian. Neither would it require very much manipulation to convert Uruguayan "Terrismo" or the Ecuadorean "military socialism" into full-fledged fascism.

Latin-American Dictators

Before proceeding it is necessary to differentiate between fastist totalitarianism and military dictatorship of the historical Latin-American type. Southern politics, of course, have produced a typical class of dictator, who is not so common as he used to be, but still exists. For him the new brand of fascism is a heaven-sent opportunity. It is another vehicle—a particularly good one—in which to ride to power through new techniques. The student of South American political affairs must bear this point in mind when he reads reports of "fascist" revolutions, especially those fomented in barracks.

Another important point to remember is the paradoxical one that the Latin tendency to dictatorship has received a fillip from democracy itself. This is because the influential radical school of thought on this continent has, in the majority of states, frequently carried democracy quite far into excesses of Socialism. The South Americans themselves boast they have the most advanced social legislation in the world. But, in this achievement, they have mechanized and centralized their Government to such an extent that now many of them are asking if the changes will not operate against the democratic system which they favor.

Why? Because, as a well-known labor leader told this correspondent, with all the big industries and institutions in fiscal leading strings and the workers unionized, it is com-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 8)

Hoover Rallies Youth to Back Civil Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 13—Preservation of intellectual and spiritual liberty depends upon the unselfish devotion of young men and women trained in the public service, in the opinion of Herbert Hoover. It devolves, therefore, on the educators to mold "a race of young people which will take seriously the privilege of living in a free country, of participating in [political] party activities as a regular avocation," he declared in an address at the dedication of the new $500,000 building of the Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs of Syracuse University last night.

Mr. Hoover characterized the Maxwell School as "dedicated to youth, the standard-bearers of tomorrow."

"I hardly need point out that we are in a time of great, and it may be fundamental, social change," he said. "These present days are weighted with heavy potentialities. Decisions have been made and other decisions will be made in this decade that will make or break the opportunities of tomorrow.

"Many of the policies and slogans of the political parties are no longer related to the realities of the life of our country. Many of the leaders who have taken refuge and found slogans are bewildered and at a loss their salvation in these policies and in the rapidly changing currents of the times. Ours is a period for search of truth, for the creativeness, the open-mindedness, the energetic action of youth. And there is support in the wisdom and the balance of older men who have retained something of the qualities of youth-alertness, a receptive mind and the drive to be up and doing."

Not Solved by Slogans

Mr. Hoover declared that the problems confronting the nation would not be solved by recourse to phrases or slogans, but by the search for "new truth and the long inheritances of economic ex-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Nomadic Gipsies Now Fingerprinted In Czechoslovakia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE—The problem of dealing with the nomadic gipsy, which long caused the authorities much concern, particularly in the eastern part of the Czech Republic, has been considerably reduced by the compulsory registration of all gipsies and the introduction of fingerprints.

In Slovakia, Moravia and South Bohemia, in particular, petty thieving by wandering gipsies had become so serious 10 years ago that it was decided to carry out a special census of gipsies and to issue special "travel passes." These contain full particulars of the owners of the passes, as well as statements regarding their right to use vehicles, horses and other animals and in what districts.

Before this action was taken, the annual number of cases in which gipsies gave false information or carried false identification cards was 1300. Since then, it has fallen to about 45 cases a year. The gipsies have also tended to become much more settled in the last few years. Permanent settlement in a district frees them from the duty of having to report continuously to the police.

The number of gipsies and other wanderers in Czechoslovakia at present is said to be 35,930, while gipsy children under 14 years of age number 25,000. For these latter, in Ruthenia and South Bohemia, special schools have been established for some years.

U.S. to Reopen Its Consulate In Rebel Bilbao

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—A definite decision to reopen the United States consulate at Bilbao—now in Insurgent Government hands—was confirmed here this morning at the State Department, but was coupled with insistence that the move does not carry with it any implication whatever of recognition of the Franco regime.

As evidence of the routine nature of the move it is pointed out that immediately after Malaga fell to the Insurgent forces the American Consulate was reopened there and has been functioning ever since. The Consulate at Seville has been open throughout the entire civil war and has from the beginning been a medium of contact between the United States and the Franco forces. Further, the United States maintains two consulates in Manchoukuo—at Mukden and Harbin—although no diplomatic recognition of the Japanese conquest of Manchuria has ever been accorded.

There are no consulates in Ethiopia allegedly because there is insufficient American business there to justify it.

Much attention was nevertheless accorded here to the incident in view or the fact that England has recently announced its decision to exchange commercial representatives with the Franco government—a move widely assumed in critical circles to imply a preliminary step to diplomatic recognition.

Some circles here were quick to assume that the United States decision to reopen the Bilbao Consulate was particularly significant in view of the time element. It is charged by some observers that England and the United States are deliberately and simultaneously getting ready to recognize the Franco insurgent regime on the assumption that it will eventually win the Spanish civil war.

There is undoubtedly some truth in this theory. State Department quarters, reasoning from War Department advices, are increasingly convinced that the insurgents will win. And modern American diplomatic usage calls for recognition of any established government brought about by domestic action. The Franco government undoubtedly would be recognized promptly by Washington if it did win control over all Spain. The degree of Italian responsibility would, in this instance, probably be overlooked.

For the moment, however, too much importance should not be attached to the Bilbao Consulate move. American business goes on in rebel Spain as in government Spain. Consular relations are requisite for this business.

If no special diplomatic significance were seen in reopening the Malaga Consulate, only the matter of timing remains to give emphasis to the reopening of the Consulate in Bilbao. Moreover, Bilbao is a more important industrial and commercial city than Malaga.

Capitals Change—An observer describes the Loyalist Government's move from Valencia to Barcelona: Page 3.

Saving Our Schools

Thirty-sixth of 52 Articles

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Congress Holds The Whip Hand

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 — More than any other Congress in the history of the New Deal the story of the forthcoming session opening Monday will depend on the will of the membership and not the will of the

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

Berlin Regards British Visit As Step to Better Relations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Nov. 13—The coming visit to Germany of Viscount Halifax, British Lord President of the Council, is hailed here with appreciative references in today's press which while stating the private nature of the visit clearly indicate that the conversations planned will concern matters of vital importance for the future relations between the two states.

The absence of close contacts between England and Germany the past four years certainly has been regretted here and the need for exploratory conversations which might lead to a somewhat better understanding has been felt. It is assumed that the Hitler-Halifax conversations will be of such nature rather than an attempt to reach any concrete conclusions. Thus the English action is regarded as all the more commendable and desirable since there appears no other move possible.

During the past year Baron Constantin von Neurath, Foreign Minister, has been reinvited to London. The British Government also appears to have hoped he would go

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Intimate Message From Washington

National Unemployment Census—Post Office Department Ready to Flood Nation With Cards—Report Expected in January

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, Nov. 13

The national unemployment census, talked of for at least five years, is at hand.

You probably won't be able to turn on your radio this week-end without hearing some official—President Roosevelt himself, if you choose—explain how you should treat the yellow "unemployment report card" to be left at your home by the postman next Tuesday.

Turn the card over and on the back you will read in a message signed by the President this sentence, "The Congress directed me to take this census." If you are good at reading between lines you may find special significance in this shifting of responsibility.

For months, even years, President Roosevelt publicly opposed the census now about to be taken. He held it would be impossible to get an accurate definition of "unemployed" and hence an accurate picture of unemployment. He gave the example of a family where a mother, father and son were all seeking work, yet if any one of them should find a job, the other two would stop looking. How many in that family would you describe as "unemployed"?

Some persons contended the President's reason for opposing the census was his unwillingness to face the facts. They said the size of the figure might have political consequences unfavorable to the New Deal.

Voluntary Basis

Pressure grew and grew in Congress, however, until leaders decided there was nothing to do but have a census. The law put registration on a voluntary basis because, it was argued, threat of punishment might make a lot of people who had no thought of obtaining employment feel they must register just in order to be on the safe side. The total might be unduly swelled.

A voluntary census has weaknesses, too. The natural disinclination to fill out forms, language difficulties, false fears regarding use to be made of personal data, lack of permanent addresses for itinerant workers, absence of any inducement to register, and inability of many persons to comprehend even simple questions—these are bugaboos to be conquered.

To tackle the hard job of directing the census, the President selected a young business man, new to public life—John D. Biggers, president of the Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company of Toledo, Ohio.

First of all, Mr. Biggers had to "sell" the census to himself. He was frankly in doubt about its value. But he decided to take the job and carry it through with a small force as quickly as possible so even if it were a failure, no one could say much of the taxpayers' money had been wasted on it.

Preliminary work has been done by only 50 persons. In the "inner circle" are an assistant administrator, Frederick F. Robinson, an officer of Mr. Biggers' glass company; a publicity man, Frank R. Wilson, Dutchess County, N. Y., farmer, who had experience in Liberty Loan and NRA salesmanship; a consulting statistician, Dr. Calvert L. Dedrick, formerly of the University of Wisconsin; and a tabulation expert, William Galvin, Toledo election counter and authority on proportional representation. Actual distribution, collection and checking of questionnaires will be in the hands of the post office.

Other Information

When the returns are ready for tabulation around the end of November they will be taken to a vacant garage on Kalorama Road here where 1200 clerks with civil service status will record replies. Mr. Biggers expects to have the answer, or at least an answer, to the oft-asked question. "How many unemployed are there?" ready by Jan. 4 when Congress begins to discuss the federal relief budget for next year. The census bureau admits it would have taken it at least 15 months to do the job Mr. Biggers plans to complete in a little over three.

Mr. Biggers will not only turn over figures to the President but also a vast lot of information as to where the unemployed are located, what their ages are, and what they think they are prepared to do if given an opportunity. Much of this material is already collected in the files of the United States Employment Service and the Works Progress Administration, but that is not Mr. Biggers' concern.

The two questions considered most important out of the 14 on Tuesday's report card are No. 9 and 10, "What is your occupation or kind of work?" and "kind of business or industry in which you did, or are doing this kind of work." (Enter "new worker" in both questions if you have never had a steady job and want work.)

No official of the administration has yet expressed any great hope for what may come out of the census. Their lukewarm attitude was reflected by Secretary of Labor Perkins when she said "some departments" would probably get "some useful information" out of it. But that is not Mr. Biggers' concern either. Those close to him say he is getting more anxious every day to get the job over and get back to his glass business in Toledo.

Incidentally—

Page the Placer Miners

HELENA, Mont. (AP)—If you want to walk the golden streets, come to Helena.

Tests of gravel to be used in paving a highway near here show it bears about 60 cents worth of gold a cubic yard, not enough for commercial exploitation.

And No Apricots?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PAULS VALLEY, Okla.—On a town lot here the man his neighbors call "Little Burbank" is cultivating a 20-year-old apricot tree on which grow 15 varieties of plums, six of peaches, two of cherries, and a few almonds. For 20 years Joe Raines has carried on his hobby of grafting and budding until his orchards are interesting laboratories for fruit and nut growers throughout this section.

She Believes in Signs

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Mrs. William N. Dunlap, a bride, tired of answering the doorbell, put this sign on her door:

"I need no shoe strings, refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, life insurance, chewing gum, fruits, vegetables, repair work—or anything else."

She said it worked—100 per cent.

It 'Rained Dollars' Here

ARCADIA, Neb. (AP)—It didn't rain "pennies from heaven" for John Rhuby, farmer near here—it rained dollars.

Mr. Rhuby uncovered what appeared to be a large rock while plowing. The "rock" was a meteorite, which Mr. Rhuby sold to a Denver collector for $40.

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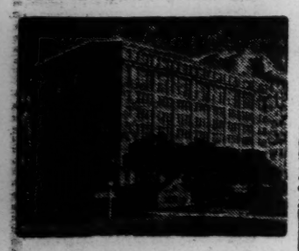

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SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

Denmark: Key to Farm Success

It isn't the land, but the farmer, that makes agriculture what it is in Denmark. No study of the enviable economic record of the Scandinavian countries is complete without recording the accomplishments of the hard-working Dane. Continuing his series on Scandinavia, the Financial Editor of The Christian Science Monitor devotes the sixth of seven articles to this subject.

By H. B. Elliston

Financial Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—As a nation the Danes are by actual test the best farmers in the world, and it does not take one long in Denmark to realize it. People of all nationalities are flocking to this tiny kingdom to learn the secrets of agrarian Denmark's success.

At a bacon factory at Hillerod, north of Copenhagen, I learned that almost every day the manager spent part of his time showing foreign visitors around. I went on to a nearby creamery. Here I saw English girls doing some of the work, not as regular employees, but as students. In the outer office there was a silent witness to this interest on the part of foreigners. It was a visitor's book. As I appended my own signature, I glanced at the one ahead, and I read the name of Mrs. Vanderbilt Webb. On another page the signature of Mr. Anthony Eden, Britain's Foreign Secretary, stood out boldly.

From far and near tourists, officials, and farm experts are coming to Denmark to find out how the Danes do it. When I returned to England, and spoke about Danish farming, I was told that a large estate in Norfolk had been saved from bankruptcy, and turned into a profit making proposition by a Danish manager with Danish bailiffs under him.

Test of Good Farming

The actual test of good farming is, of course, the unit of production. Both for stock and crops the figure for Denmark is the highest in the world. It has to be. For the Danes live on the agricultural produce they can sell abroad. Their agriculture is an export industry. Of the aggregate farm output only one-third is sold at home. Of Danish exports, which are larger per head than those of any other European country, 85 per cent consists of agricultural products. For many years Denmark has been the greatest supplier in the world of some of the most important foodstuffs. At present 25 per cent of the butter, about 50 per cent of the bacon and about 25 per cent of the eggs sold on the international markets are of Danish origin. Hence Denmark's prosperity depends upon world buying of Denmark's agricultural products.

The superiority of Danish agriculture is not due to any superior merit attaching to Danish soil. By nature the land is poor. I am no authority on soils, but I take the word of a member of the Danish Agricultural Council, for it. He told me, "There are not many places in the world where land so barren and infertile has been brought under cultivation. Our land is now more than twice as fruitful as it was 50 years ago." The farmer, and not his soil, is responsible for Denmark's peak place in the world of farmers.

4000 Years of Farming

One might say that farmers who have been farming for 4000 years ought to be good farmers! I mean that a traditional skill should be handed down from generation to generation. That does not necessarily follow. Civilization after civilization has waxed and waned alongside Denmark's long history. Among the reasons that historians assign to the wane of those civilizations is neglect of the soil. President Roosevelt himself has several times reminded Americans of this historical fact in warning America against soil wastage. But Denmark's agrarian civilization is still marching on.

I have inquired pretty thoroughly into the reasons for Denmark's success. A British farmer mission gave me the following, which, I find, meets with the approval of many others:

1. Hard work
2. Scientific fertilizing
3. Co-operation

The hard work is an inheritance from 40 generations of assiduous Danes. Scientific fertilizing and co-operation show how even traditional farmers can keep up with the times. That is perhaps putting the cart before the horse. For the traditional Dane made the times for other farmers to keep abreast with. Scientific fertilizing and co-operation, indeed, are Denmark's gifts to agrarian mankind.

Practical Farmers

I was taken to some of the farms in the region of Hillerod. My first thought was: how practical the Danes are! Most of the farmsteads are located within easy reach of the roads and therefore of the markets or the "farm-factories" to which they take their milk and pigs. They are not buried away in valleys far away from means of transport. Pictures first a roadside clump of trees and nestling against them a white-roofed, black timbered house. The British find such houses not unlike English farmhouses of the Tudor period. But they are more spick and span than any farmhouse I even saw elsewhere.

And the practicability of the Dane is illustrated anew in the arrangement of the outbuildings. The house backs on to a yard with a barn, a cow byre and a row of pigsties, all of them as tidy as the house itself, and more or less of the same architecture.

In talking about my prospective visit my attention was called to the use of liquid manure. The Danes have long realized its value as a fertilizer. Eight out of 10 Danish farms, it is said, are equipped with liquid manure tanks.

Two phenomena interested me most in this layman's survey. One was that livestock are tethered in the pasture. Another was that pastures are just as diligently manured as arable land.

Controlled Cropping

The tethering of cropping livestock in the fields gives the Danish countryside a look of the same order and neatness that prevails at the farmstead. In England such a system is alien to the national temperament. At a country house, where I stopped for a while before going to Denmark, I hired a local driver to take me to a nearby town. When he turned up with his car, I saw that the windshield was broken. I mentioned the fact. "Oh," he replied, "I've stopped having it mended. A dozen times I have had that windshield broken by running into cows which have strayed out of the fields on to the roads. You can't see a finger before you along these country roads at night." Such a lack of system would be unheard of in Denmark.

When I mentioned the incident to a Danish farmer, he replied, "Our cows and horses and sheep are put in the fields to work, not to play around. Their business is to crop the field close in their immediate neighborhood." In Copenhagen it was said that the scientific reason for "controlled cropping" is that there is far more nourishment in short grass than in long.

The fertilizing of pasture also was a new sight in my lay experience. But the result in richer strains of livestock proves its value. Likewise it keeps down the cost of husbandry, as the extent of this natural manuring dispenses with the need for artificial fertilizers. Imports of artificial fertilizers form only 4 per cent of total imports.

Denmark is a co-operative commonwealth of farmers. But before showing to what extent the co-operative principle has flourished, it is necessary to describe the co-operators. For it is the co-operators that make the co-operatives. In Denmark the farmers, are, uniquely, small holders and, uniquely, owners.

Efficiency and Size

It was long ago discovered in Denmark that efficiency in farming varies in ratio to the size of the farm. This is particularly true—tell it not in the American West!—in animal husbandry. Says Mr. Marius Byrial, chairman of the Danish Bacon Factories Committee, "The collapse one after another of the Svinefabrikker (mass producers of pigs) was a warning to those who, knowing nothing of pigs and armed with a few catalogues and pencil and paper, and financed by the profits of some other industry, figure that if you can make 10 shillings on one pig, you have only to produce 2000 to make 1000 pounds a year. Denmark regards as the most successful producer the man with 30 pigs."

So the small holder is the agrarian king in Denmark. Out of 207,000 farmers more than 44,000 farm less than 8.1 arces; another 90,000 are less than 37 acres; and another 66,000 less than 148 acres. Only 2000 out of the 207,000 farm "large properties," by which is meant farms averaging about 375 acres. That these small holdings yield a comfortable living for Danish farm families is the real test of Danish agriculture.

The government is interested in keeping the farm holdings small because the smallness of the holdings is one insurance against tenant farming. Denmark is a nation of owner-farmers. An investigation that was shown me revealed that only about 7.5 per cent of the farms are tenanted, a smaller percentage, I think, than any state in the individualist American union. It is historic government policy to see that the farmers own their own land. When the agrarian reforms which form the basis of the Danish system were carried out in the latter half of the eighteenth century, the government not only gave the peasants economic freedom, but also protected them by prohibiting the merging of small farms and the incorporation of peasant farms in bigger properties.

Co-operation, Not Individualism

Thus Danish farming is as different from English farming as chalk from cheese. There are no "gentlemen farmers" as in England. There is nothing like the tenant system that prevails in England. And yet—and this might sound like a paradox—there is less individualism in Denmark than in England. As a Dane put it to me, "We have ceased to try to understand English farming. They have so many tenants and yet so much individualism." The Dane has subordinated his individualism in co-operation.

The reason is, of course, that agriculture in Denmark is a very serious business. One really cannot compare it with farming elsewhere. For an analogue one must compare it with English industry; for, as I have said, 85 per cent of Denmark's exports are composed of farm products, and the country must therefore keep always on its competitive toes.

Hence the co-operative system, the extent of which need not be given in figures, since it dominates Denmark's agriculture. Co-operative dairies, co-operative creameries, co-operative bacon factories—these litter the Danish landscape. Then there is a labyrinth of organizations leading up to a co-ordinating body in Copenhagen known as the Landbrug-sraadet, or agricultural council of Denmark.

The co-operative system proved a tower of strength to Denmark in its hour of need. This was in 1933. In that year Britain decided to close its free market to Danish bacon, and put the Danees on a quota. Soon after Germany followed suit. By far the greatest portion of the 85 per cent of Denmark's export income comes from these two countries. Thus the blow struck Denmark severely. Indeed, it would have caused chaos but for the superb organization of Denmark's agriculture through the co-operative movement.

That organization swung into action to subject Denmark's farmers to production control. Only a highly disciplined people could have borne the restrictions. How drastic has been the "plowing under" is indicated by a pig census taken just before I reached Denmark. This gave the number of pigs at 3,000,000, as compared with 5,500.000 pigs in 1931, before the introduction of the quota system by Britain.

Though the Danes are raising less, they are now obtaining much better returns on their exports. Though they are selling only half the pigs they sold in 1932, they are earning just as much money. The Danes will tell you the reason—neither England nor Germany can farm as well at Denmark, when this is borne in upon those two peoples, according to the Danes, they may return to the system of specialization of function. The Danes are the farmers par excellence. Germans and British are industrialists. It would be much more natural and much more economical to exchange the peculiar products of both, instead of each country encouraging its people to live unto itself.

Not all the Danes, however, are so optimistic that economic logic will return to the world. There are the Danes who view with a certain suspicion the trek of visitors to Denmark engaged in seeing how the Danes do it. They are flattered by the foreigners interest. But as Cromwell would have said, there is a worm in their satisfaction. For some of the visitors are bent upon learning Denmark's secrets with the view, in some part at least, of replacing some of Denmark's products with their own. The English girl students are going to set up model creameries in southern England. Mrs. Vanderbilt Webb, for all I know, may be intent upon introducing Danish methods into Vermont. Doubtless Mr. Anthony Eden's visit was part of a disinterested tour, but he is a member of a Cabinet which is likewise engaged in reducing Britain's dependence upon Denmark.

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A Speaker Warms Up

In the Hyde Park "Parliament" of London

London 'Corners' Free Speech

A Londoner's Sketchbook—IV

Drawn and Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The "Safety Zone" of democracy in London is a circle about 200 yards in diameter. The center of the circle is a tree, and under this tree a young man speaks with grim and fiery eloquence, winter evening lamplight accentuating the disorder of his hair. He is a reformer.

Around him there are rival orators, communists, conservatives, men with a grievance, negroes, white folk, preachers and even plain philosophers: reformers all. They voice their feelings bluntly. For this circle is their legal haven. It is theirs, not by custom but by the Laws of England. This is the Hyde Park "Parliament," the university of free speech.

"Why are they allowed to speak like they do? Why is there not a free fight?" whispers a visitor to his London guide.

"Well," he answers with a smile, "we have found that free speech often prevents a free fight."

Still Developing

He is right. This corner of Hyde Park, facing the Marble Arch, the Regal Cinema and the just-as-regal Cumberland Hotel, is a corner in freedom. And one of the most significant facts concerning it is that its freedom is still in process of developing.

The circle was given to orators by the Commissioner of Works in 1872. He set aside a space "150 yards from the Reformer's Tree"—named after adherents of the Reform League who first made use of the spot—to be used by public speakers.

The public, eager for a place where reformers might assemble legally, caused those in authority to make this concession. When a meeting called by the Reform League in 1866 was prohibited, demonstrators uprooted hundreds of yards of railings, and swarming into the park—started a riot.

Started From Riot

From that riot, free speech has grown. Nowadays statute allows speakers to use any part of the northern section of the park. But speakers still use the circle that a previous generation wanted and won. And they and their audiences use it well. In his last report the Commissioner of Police praised the Hyde Park orators and the Hyde Park crowds for their restraint. The police seldom have any need to keep order. It is kept for them.

Besides the militant young men with grim faces, Hyde Park also has its philosophers. The most famous of all is Mr. Bonar Thompson, who speaks on anything and everything, and even takes suggestions from the crowd as to the subject upon which he shall base his address.

Like any orator who would take a stand here, Mr. Thompson has a ready and exuberant wit; and he makes several pounds a week by speaking. He has several times, too, given talks on the radio. That is not poor going for a professional philosopher these days.

Methodist Merger Near Completion

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 12 (AP)—Unification of three Methodist denominations having approximately 8,000,000 members in all parts of the world was two-thirds complete today

Only final approval of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, remained after bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church (North) accepted the merger plans officially here Nov. 11. The Methodist Protestant Church already had voted for unification.

Officials of the southern denomination announced at Nashville, Tenn., that the Armistice Day voting had increased to nearly 90 per cent the majority in favor of the merger. They said 30 of the 42 conferences reported a favorable majority, and declared general conference approval was "practically assured." The general session of the southern denomination will be held in Birmingham next May.

The new unified church, to be known as the Methodist Church, will have five geographical jurisdictions. A sixth jurisdiction will include Negro churches and conferences.

Student groups of the three denominations will hold a national convention in St. Louis Dec. 28 to 31 in anticipation of the consolidation.

Dr. J. M. Arters of Bangor, Maine, secretary of the Methodist Episcopal (North) General Conference, said his denomination's unification vote was:

Ministers — for, 10,375; against, 1277.

Laymen—for, 6844; against, 585.

The votes were those of delegates representing approximately 6,000,000 members in the United States and 40 foreign nations, he added.

Murals Record Early History Of New Jersey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEONIA, N. J., Nov. 13—Howard McCormick, widely known woodblock artist and painter of American Indians, has depicted scenes from the early history in New Jersey in murals for the Grammar School here.

Working under the artist's project of the Works Progress Administration he was commissioned to make two murals for the walls of the school auditorium, on either side of the stage. Above the two scenes are inset medallions of seals of New Jersey. All four are done with a process originated by Mr. McCormick.

One of the murals depicts Sara Kerestadt, an early Dutch settler, as interpreter and mediator with the Indians. Oritam, their chief, made his headquarters in New Jersey on a mound of land surrounded by swamps and meadows just below Leonia.

The other mural shows Washington on his march from Fort Lee to Trenton. He threaded a path on the old road that lies just a city block north of the school where the mural is placed.

Mr. McCormick, who is a member of the National Academy, has made his home in Leonia for many years.

Wage Earner's Living Costs Up Tenth P. C. in Month

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 13—A rise of one-tenth of 1 per cent in the living cost of wage-earners between September and October was reported in the monthly survey by the National Industrial Conference Board yesterday.

The board placed the cost of living in October as 4.4 per cent higher than it was a year ago, and 24.8 higher than in the spring of 1933, but 11.6 per cent lower than October, 1929.

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Extension of Hygiene Course Protested by Toronto Groups

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—When high school pupils in Toronto and most of Ontario returned for the recent opening of school, those in Grade IX, the first form, found themselves obliged to take up a new course of health education, or personal hygiene, which, under new regulations of the provincial department of education, is the only subject obligatory throughout the secondary school period of five years.

So far, the course has been outlined for the first form only, but a study of the suggested outline, as issued by the department, reveals a radical departure from previously arranged courses in physiology or hygiene, both in the thoroughness with which the medical theory of the cause and cure of disease is taught and the extent of the instruction in anatomy, bacteriology and physiology, and the medical advice relative to these branches.

Vigorous protests against the new course have been advanced on the following grounds:

That British and Canadian tradition of freedom of the individual is violated in the regulation which denies a graduation diploma unless the new course is taken in each of the five high school forms;

Totals 80 Hours a Year

That the course, as outlined for Grade IX, could be taught thoroughly only by one with medical training.

That too much time is allotted to the course—5 per cent in Grade IX and 7½ per cent in Grade X, which is equivalent to one whole afternoon a week, or 80 hours a year.

That, in the absence of a textbook for the pupils, teachers are likely to emphasize their individual beliefs or prejudices, and that the teaching can in no event be uniform.

The opinion was expressed by individuals who have studied the matter that no course as extreme is taught anywhere in the world outside the dictatorship nations, an opinion with which a high official in the department of education expressed complete agreement.

As far as is known, this is the first time that an equivalent of a primary medical course has been taught in the high schools of the Dominion. The common practice, both in the United States and Canada, is to teach rudimentary physiology or hygiene in the primary schools, often only in one grade.

Hygiene Course Outlined

The Ontario department has introduced the course only in the first high school form for this year, but will outline the courses for the other four forms in subsequent years, it is announced.

The Minister of Education in Ontario is a doctor of medicine, L. J. Simpson, who has been reappointed by Premier Mitchell F. Hepburn. This is contrary to precedent.

The outline of instruction for the obligatory personal hygiene course is divided into four sections.

The first, entitled, "Development of the Human Mechanism," teaches: "Life—what it implies; single-celled animals and plants; the cell a component part of the body, and differentiation of function of cells."

The second section includes physiology and anatomy, with subsections taking up "framework of the body, digestive system, the circulation, respiration, muscular system, the nervous system, sense organs, internal secretions, and additional aids to excretion."

Food Values Stressed

The third section is devoted to "the application of information in Section 2 to health situations," with stress being laid on the values of food and exercise and the supposed dangers of overstrain and fatigue; "hygiene of sense organs," including early recognition of defects and the necessity of promptly obtaining medical advice.

The fourth section teaches the theory of the prevalent medical school on the "causes of disease," including organic changes, injury, and infection; "the role of harmful bacteria"; "how communicable disease is spread," and "suggested measures for prevention and control of communicable disease." These theories are taught as facts.

Exemption from attending the classes in health in Grade IX has been granted pupils whose parents or guardians request such exemption on the ground that the instruction conflicts with the religious belief of the pupil. School principals have been instructed by the deputy minister, D. McArthur, to satisfy themselves of the bona fides of the claim for exemption. This exemption, however, does not apply to work in physical training.

Mystery—What Will Congress Do?

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP)—Senator Ashurst (D) of Arizona, who has held his position for 26 years, listed today the intentions of Congress as one of four great mysteries for man.

"In times of classical antiquity," he explained with a twinkle in his eyes, "there were two things unpredictable: the way of a man with a maid, and the way of an eagle on a rock (which way it will fly).

"Another unpredictable was added 150 years ago: What will a petit jury do?"

The last decade, Senator Ashurst said, has added the question, "What will Congress do?"

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Soviets Prepare for Vote by Wide Literacy Drive

Questions may be raised about big step ahead in democratic government but few about success in general education.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—In connection with the nation-wide elections which are to be staged here on Dec. 12, two boasts are being made in this country. One is that these elections mark a great forward step in democratic government, and the other is that the elections celebrate the elimination of illiteracy in the Soviet Union.

The first claim may be taken with a pinch of salt, but the claim made for the abolition of illiteracy may be more fully accepted. After the Russian Revolution, when 75 per cent of the population could neither read nor write, when there were few teachers and fewer schools, it would have seemed rash to suggest that in 20 years a popular election could be conducted in so dark a country.

But, as a Moscow newspaper phrases it: "Since the very first day of the proletarian dictatorship, the Communist Party and the Soviet Government have been struggling to eradicate illiteracy—that cursed heritage of tsarism. Even in 1920, two thirds of the population was illiterate, but in 1936 only about 10 per cent remained unable to read and write."

This figure may not stand unbiased scrutiny. But many methods were utilized to perform this educational alteration. Compulsory schooling for children was established throughout the country, but few of these pupils will be old enough to participate in the coming elections. Most of the voters, who now are preparing to mark ballots for the first time in their lives, were adults who had to be taught quickly and by novel means.

Special Courses Given

Typical of the country as a whole was the drive against illiteracy which was organized 10 years ago by the Commissariat of Education in the Moscow region. At that time a plan was drawn up providing that 855,000 adults should attend classes under the auspices of the local educational authorities; 200,000 more were to be educated by voluntary "Down With Illiteracy Societies"; 200,000 were to be taught by their fellow trade union members; and 200,000 by literacy classes conducted by the railways.

By the following year, 2,000,000 adults in this district were studying in special courses for the illiterate; the next year the number rose to 8,000,000. By 1931-32, these adult classes were attended by 4,585,200 illiterates and by 3,953,300 members of a new group called "semi-literates."

In recent years official attention has been given primarily to these adults who have only just learned how to read. Last year the U. S. S. R. appropriated 726,000,000 rubles for cultural work among adults, to eliminate illiteracy and semi-literacy, and this year the sum rose to 1,072,000,000 rubles, an increase of 47.7 per cent.

Session for 500 Janitors

One of the novel schools for semi-literates was the summer session for 500 Moscow janitors. They came to school every other day, after work, for four hours to learn "all that the modern Soviet janitor should know: the Russian language, arithmetic, how to carry on all necessary house repairs, house management, tenants' rights, a little law, social science, and elementary political economy."

Another special course is the "University for Parents," now being conducted in several cities in the U. S. S. R. The curriculum of these seven to ten-month courses includes: "Problems of bringing up children, how to create healthy domestic surroundings, organization of the child's leisure, physical culture for children, art and technical education, children and their theater, how to help the school child during examination periods." Classes are held in factory clubs and similar places, where lectures are given by trained educators.

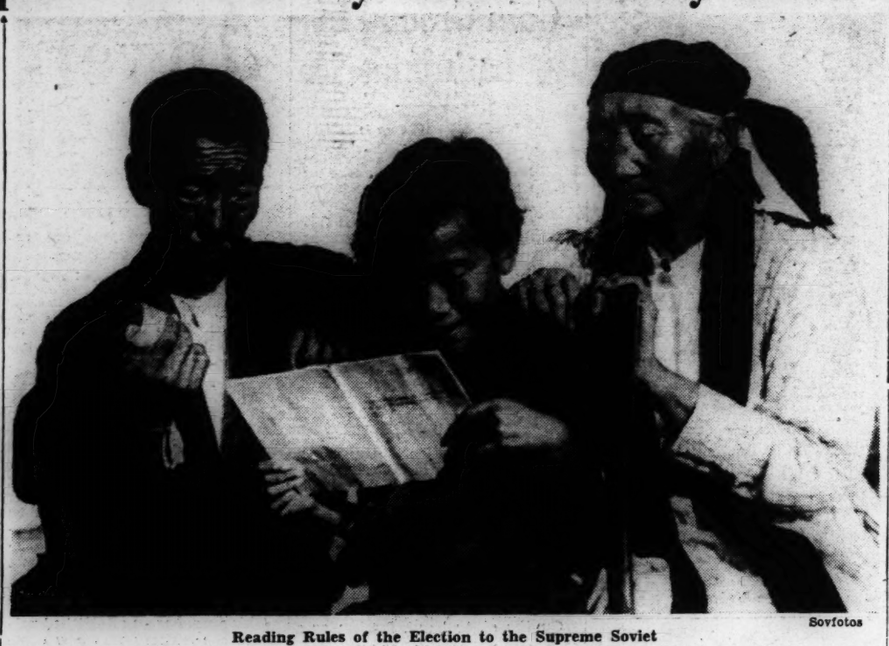
Still another unusual "university" is the "Rest Day University" which was founded at Leningrad in 1934, but which has spread since to several other cities. About 5000 adults are enrolled this winter in the Leningrad courses where, in one or two years, workers who desire to raise their educational level may take part of an ordinary university course by attending lectures on their weekly free day. Philosophy, history, literature, and art subjects are all taught by regular university professors.

"Masters of Socialist Labor"

Of course, much of the education in demand by adults is specific training which will help them in their work. The Commissariat for Heavy Industry organized technical courses on a mass scale in 1936, with 700,000 of its employees in elementary classes and 500,000 in advanced courses. Upon graduation, the latter are eligible to enroll in two-year courses for "Masters of Socialist Labor." The Commissariats of Light Industry and Railways conduct similar classes.

As agriculture is the most important industry in the Soviet Union, the problem of educating the Russian peasant is the greatest of all. Winter schools have been organized for collective farmers, and the Commissariat of Agriculture conducts special courses—chiefly for tractor drivers, combine operators, and similar mechanical workers—on the same plan as those of the railway and industrial commissariats.

Traveling professors have been sent to a number of collective farms in the Black Sea region, where lectures on botany, meteorology, and physiology have been popular. In the Ukraine the device of operating "hut laboratories" was tried out with considerable success. Experiments are made in these primitive laboratories on winter wheat, grape culture, cattle feeding, fertilizers, and a variety of other practical farming problems.



Sovfotos

Reading Rules of the Election to the Supreme Soviet

School girl helps elderly members of collective farm understand methods of the December voting. Unusual measures were used to bring a country which was 75 per cent illiterate 20 years ago to a figure now said to be only 10 per cent for those who cannot read or write. Adult schools cover wide range of subjects.

Park Acreage Gains

WASHINGTON —Municipal park acreage in 655 of the larger cities of the United States increased 49 per cent between 1925 and 1935.

Refugees Flock to Catalonia As Loyalists Move Capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BARCELONA, Spain—When I left Valencia the Government, the diplomatic corps and the newspaper men were all packing up for the move to Barcelona. The decision to move seemed to please everyone.

The overcrowding and food shortage and many inconveniences in Valencia were very trying. Hotels refused to accept any guests for meals, hardly any restaurants remained open, one had to queue up for those there were and perhaps find they had exhausted their supply of food when one's turn came.

Soldiers on brief leave from the front and out for a good time had little prospect of getting it; beds and meals were almost unobtainable, the grocery stores contained so little that was edible that it was a wonder they thought it worth while to remain open.

Cinemas, apart from locally made news reels, were showing in rotation the same pictures that had been imported before the civil war. There were still theaters and symphony concerts; one of the latter was in progress and continued uninterrupted during the last and most severe air bombardment.

More Room at Barcelona

Barcelona is a bigger city; there is more office and hotel accommodation. It is nearer the frontier and supplies—of food, coal and paper—can be readily obtained, as sea transport is now very difficult.

The most striking impression one receives in Catalonia now is the inrush of refugees and the burden they represent. What is to become of them all this winter? I met a schoolteacher now employed in a children's colony.

"We have a lovely house near the sea," she said. "But I dare not take the children on the beach; it give them too much appetite. We live mostly on beans—and little children, five years old, they cannot manage great plates of beans." "But," she added, "we are lucky. We are from Madrid and those who came first had the best of it. I am sorry for those who are coming now."

As I was waiting for the train a load of children arrived. It was already cold. They wore cotton pinafores. They were wobbly from cramped traveling and were lined up on the pavement to wait for a bus to take them to their destination.

I was part of an immense queue of Barcelonese waiting for railway tickets to get out into the country to fetch potatoes. Girls and boys carry 50 pound sacks of these back to town.

Stopped at Each Station

As the train is also used for freight we stopped for considerable periods in each station. On every platform were numbers of bedraggled women, many of them with babies. These are refugees from Asturias. They were waiting to meet the incoming trains now loaded with militiamen from that district.

Gijon had just fallen. The militiamen, unkempt and bearded, were packed into box cars. They were singing, "I have no longer land or family." A sea of heads peered out of the trains and the women shouted to them to try and get news of husbands, fathers, brothers and sons left behind.

To them the Catalans are foreigners and the inhabitants here are at their wits' end to know how to provide for this endless stream of homeless and destitute people. Large numbers of wounded men are also coming in.

They have had a perilous journey by sea, followed by perhaps a week crossing France. They began to come when Bilbao fell. The situation was aggravated after the fall of Santander by the decision of the French Government to send back 50,000 refugees then living in France. Taxes have been imposed to try to meet the expense and now mattresses and bedding are being commandeered from every house in Barcelona.

Another order I noticed published in the Barcelona papers concerned the district known as Barceloneta, which has suffered repeatedly in bombardments. The order announced the reopening of the Barceloneta schools in other localities. Not long ago a school there was bombed.

Another order requested all citizens who had moved from that district to register their new addresses without delay in order to obtain ration cards for their neighborhood stores.

I took the route through the Pyrenees, which is more used than the coast route now. Port Bou, the Mediterranean frontier village, has been repeatedly bombarded. The station is smashed and wrecked but trains still run regularly, though very slowly, over the shaky iron bridge.

At Puigcerda, the Pyrenean frontier village, I saw the children's colonies which are maintained by a British committee for Spanish relief. They buy food in Marseilles and bring it in by truck twice a week. There is snow on the mountains and they have, so far, no coal. The children have only canvas shoes and no stockings.

I saw over a house called the "English Tower." The children are from Madrid; some are less than three years old. There were two teachers who had escaped from Mallorca, and two matrons who were both from Bilbao. These women left Bilbao before it fell to take a group of children to Russia only to find, when they returned, that the city had been lost and they have no idea what has become of their husbands and belongings.

Clothes From England

Surrounded by little girls they were looking through some sacks of used clothing which they had just received from England to make them over. Some wool samples had been included and one child, about nine, was knitting a pair of socks of odd colors because she could not find enough wool of one color.

The bigger boys were in the carpenter's shop and were making shelves and hangers. They have a miniature press and print their own newspaper. One child wrote a description of how they came to the colony. It terminated: "And when we arrived some cried; some because they remembered their parents and some because there was no furniture." This last has been remedied now and with some heating and warm clothing they would be quite comfortable.

The administrator of the colonies, a young New Englander, told me that he regarded his charges as the privileged among refugees. They were settled with a roof over their heads but, unable to bear the distress of those who are now arriving daily without doing something to help, he wrote and obtained permission from the committee to set up a buffet on the platform and serve hot drinks at least to these unfortunates. The Quakers have donated chocolate and a French committee has supplied condensed milk for this purpose.

Kate Mangan

Kidnap Charges Face Trio Seized in West Virginia

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Nov. 13 (AP)—A trio of former convicts faced charges today of kidnaping Dr. James I. Seder, dry leader, and attempting to extort $50,000 ransom from his family.

They were seized by federal agents and West Virginia police within 24 hours after a farmer found the former missionary and retired evangelical minister near an abandoned mine where he had been held prisoner for 11 days.

Soviet Appoints Editor Izvestia; 'Purge' Continues

MOSCOW, Nov. 13 (AP)—Lev Mekhlis, editor of the Communist Party newspaper Pravda, has become editor the Government organ, Izvestia, it was disclosed today in an announcement of his candidacy for election to the Supreme Soviet.

Mr. Mekhlis succeeded Nikolai Tahl, who, as chairman of the press bureau of the Communist Party's central committee, had been acting editor of Izvestia.

(Karl Radek, former editor of Izvestia, was one of the "confessed" plotters of sabotage in the treason trials which attracted wide attention last January.)

A Stalinabad newspaper reported capital sentences for eight persons convicted of sabotage in the cotton-growing Ordjonikidzebad region of Tadjikistan.

White Russian Shakeup

Meanwhile, a new shake-up in the administration of White Russia was reported with the removal of the republic's second president in five months.

A. S. Grad, acting president since last June, was "freed from his duties" by the general executive committee, of which he was chairman. He was succeeded by Nikifor Natalevich. Vice-Premier Ivan Yuravloff was also removed.

Mr. Cherviakoff killed himself when the purge of alleged Soviet enemies spread to White Russia—that part of the Soviet Union adjoining Poland—early in the summer, and 45 of his colleagues were seized on charges of treason.

Woman Leader Missed

Rosalia Samoilovna Zemlyachka, one of the leading women Bolshevists and a member of the Communist Party for 40 years, was said to have dropped from public view. She was formerly a member of the central control committee of the party and assistant commissar of transportation.

From Vladivostok, in eastern Siberia, the execution of three bandits who killed a school teacher was reported as a variation of the almost daily shooting of suspected opponents of the Soviet regime.

Fourteen other executions were reported in the provincial press, including 10 of persons accused of nationalist tendencies in Kazakhstan and four charged with spoiling grain supplies in the Vladivostok region.

New York Marks Slum Clearance Campaign

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 13—Celebration of the enactment by Congress of the Wagner-Steagall Housing Act and the start of a national program of slum clearance is on here today at the first meeting of the New York State Institute of Public Housing.

It follows a dinner by the National Public Housing Conference at the Astor Hotel last night at which Senator Robert F. Wagner (D), of New York, whose name is carried in the act's title, was honored and at which he declared that the slum clearance and model-housing program must go forward irrespective of business conditions. He called on business and industry, finance and labor to marshal their recuperative forces to carry out this program.

Mayor LaGuardia, who, because of the meeting of the United States Conference of Mayors, of which he is president, in Washington, was unable to attend the dinner, but, nevertheless, "stole the show," as usual. He wrote that New York City was ready to go ahead "at the drop of a hat with three big housing projects as soon as it could get the co-operation of federal legislation and the Federal Housing Administration."

"There is no reason why a great housing program cannot be put through in a very short time," he added.

Mayor Felicitates Wagner

Mr. LaGuardia then referred obviously to the mayoralty campaign in which Senator Wagner took the stump for Jeremiah T. Mahoney, Democratic candidate who was defeated by an overwhelming vote and the LaGuardia administration returned to city hall for another four years.

"Give my compliments to the guest of the evening, the Hon. Robert Wagner," he said. "Tell him that with all his faults I love him still." Senator Wagner held that the "current recession" in business was not alarming and that it would not permit of "indecision or inaction."

"In the mixture of panaceas from some sources and sound remedies from others which are now being proposed, there are those who want to impose more taxes and others who want to repeal existing laws," he said; "those who want more regulation of industry and others who want none; those who want to balance the budget and others who want the government to spend more money, and there are still others who would steer a middle course by reconciling both extremes."

Forecasts Biggest Slum Drive

"We are agreed that the greatest single impetus to trade would be the restoration of construction through a large home-building program. Bankers and social workers, business men and labor leaders, economists and public administrators are united in the objective to a degree which suggests universal harmony."

Senator Wagner made an earnest plea for tearing down the slums and building housing that would "uplift the lives and restore the hopes of 10,000,000 under-privileged American families."

"This is not only something that we can do," he added, "it is something we must do. We have the power and the inclination and are not going to stop short of a thorough and complete job."

The Senator held that within a decade the United States would be embarked upon the biggest and most beneficent low-rent housing program "ever undertaken anywhere on earth."

Varied Interests Represented

Representatives of labor and social work bodies and leaders of many phases of New York affairs were guests at the dinner. Among these were George Meany, president of the New York State Federation of Labor; Stanley M. Isaacs, Manhattan Borough President-elect and head of the United Neighborhood Houses; Nathan Straus, administrator of the United States Housing Authority; Representative Caroline O'Day (D) of New York; Mrs. Mary K. Simkhovitch, president of the National Public Housing Conference; Mrs. Max Rossbach, chairman of the New York Women's Committee of the National Public Housing Conference, and Herbert Bayard Swope, member of the National Public Housing Conference board of directors.

All the speakers paid tribute to Senator Wagner. Mr. Straus voicing the consensus when he referred to the Senator's "practical ability in carrying out the ideals held by himself and others." He declared that Senator Wagner's public life supplied "one of the best texbooks on the mechanism for carrying out the objectives in which many persons believe."

A silver loving cup filled with roses and inscribed, "To the father of housing," was presented to Senator Wagner by Theresa Connolly and Amadeo Tucci, two children from the New York City slums. Mrs. Rossbach presided.

Four Out of Five in U. S. Prospective Home Owners

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP)—Four out of every five "middle class" Americans have the desire to own their own homes, the magazine Architectural Forum said today in publishing the results of a nation-wide survey in its November issue.

The magazine said the chief obstacle to ownership is that "the prospect thinks he cannot afford the kind of home he wants." This feeling, it said, is caused by the "widespread ignorance of the relatively new phenomenon—the 20-year amortization mortage."

Polish Jews Reassured

WARSAW, Nov. 13 (AP)—President Ignace Moscicki said yesterday the Polish Government would not tolerate any acts of anti-semitic terrorism nor the confiscation of Jewish property. His statement was made to a group of Jewish senators and deputies who had called on him and expressed anxiety over the growth of anti-semitism in the country.

Roumania Forming Cabinet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Nov. 13—With Roumanian fascists beckoning him from the right, the Peasant Party from the left and liberals from the center, King Carol has been faced with a difficult problem in the search he has been carrying on during the past four days for a new Roumanian Cabinet to replace the one whose term constitutionally expires on Monday.

In accordance with the law, George Tatarescu resigned today. The King's first act was to send for Ion Mihalache, peasant leader, to invite him to form a new Cabinet. The King, however, made it a condition that the right wing peasant dissidents should be readmitted to the party fold. This was regarded by a section of the Peasant Party as an attempt to dictate terms, and they strongly urged Mr. Mihalache to refuse.

The first duty of the new cabinet will be to hold new elections. In Roumania, it is usual for the cabinet which is in power at election time to win an adequate majority. Hence the importance of the present diplomatic crisis, since it will determine Roumania's political complexion for the next four-year parliamentary term.

The peasants, who claim they represent a vast majority of the country, want the King to give them a free hand to conduct the elections. Another solution which has been suggested is that the King should appoint a stop-gap cabinet of a politically suitable complexion to see the election safely through, and then resign in favor of the majority party. The King, however, has decided that the first step should be to try to reach a compromise agreement with Mr. Mihalache.

The general expectation is that whatever new cabinet ultimately emerges, Roumania's co-operation with the Little Entente and France will not be disturbed and that the present home policy will be continued.

Golden Jubilee of a Canal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng. — Celebration recently of the golden jubilee of the cutting of the first sod of the Manchester Ship Canal saw Manchester ranking as the fourth port of the United Kingdom, with the added distinction of being the second biggest oil port.

Completed in 1893 at a cost of £15,000,000, this canal now ranks fifth longest of the great ship canals of the world. Bringing the sea 35 miles inland, it gives pride of place in importance only to the Suez and Panama links.

The first earth was taken from the canal site on Nov. 11, 1887, when the scheme for an inland waterway was mooted as a result of heavy rail charges which reacted against Manchester's economic welfare. In 1892 preliminary plans were laid at the home of Daniel Adamson, a business man.

Mr. Adamson and his associates foresaw that unless Manchester could be transformed into an independent port its future would be restricted, and in 1895 parliamentary consent was granted and appeals were launched to raise money to bring the sea to "Cottonopolis."

The pioneers met with severe opposition, but the fact that almost two-thirds of the first £100,000 came in amounts of less than £10 indicates how numerous were their supporters. Of the 39,000 original shareholders, more than 36,000 were working or middle-class people. When it appeared possible that the scheme would have to be dropped, the Manchester City Council voted £5,000,000 toward the project.

Since it was opened in 1894 the Ship Canal has revolutionized the industrial life of Lancashire, bringing a new range of industrial opportunities.

Traffic of more than 5,000,000 tons passes along the canal each year, bringing in an annual revenue of more than £1,000,000.

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Berlin Regards British Visit As Step to Better Relations

(Continued from Page 1)

to the Brussels Conference where discussions about matters other than the Far Eastern conflict would have been possible.

Japan's refusal of the offer of the Brussels Conference to mediate in the Far Eastern conflict was naturally expected here and the terms in which it was couched certainly must meet German approval for the reply left no doubt regarding Japanese opposition to any kind of collective action.

Tokyo's hope that the Brussels Conference will act in a manner "consonant with the realities of the Far Eastern situation" is highly applauded here as language of so-called "real politik," or Bismarckian pragmatism.

But if the Brussels Conference can do nothing, then the question arises as to the much-talked-of German mediation. Here in Berlin it is absolutely impossible to obtain any information corroborating or denying reports that Japan already has approached the Third Reich to ask for its offices as mediator, but there is such an unnatural silence in marked contrast to recent reports from Tokyo that it only serves to arouse suspicions that something is going on or contemplated.

Asian Groups Here

In this connection it is noted that during the next few days certain leading representatives of Japanese politics and business, led by the former Minister of Commerce, Industry and Railroads, Vice-Admiral Takuo Godo, are expected here.

The presence here of a member of the Japanese general staff, Lieut. Col. Tan Takahashi, is being linked with the fact that a number of leading Chinese, including Gen. Pa Li-tsiang, reputed to be in close touch with Chiang Kai-shek, have also been here for some time.

The reason for the silence of Berlin official quarters is thus believed to be not far to seek. The question of mediation is naturally a prestige question from the German viewpoint and is certain that nothing will be allowed to leak out from here until it is clear that both China and Japan will accept the terms proposed. If as the result of preliminary negotiations nothing is achieved then it is considered best here that the world should know nothing of the effort.

Downing Street Wary Against Spotlighting Approach to Berlin

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 13—A long series of careful maneuverings is believed to lie behind Viscount Halifax's visit to Germany next week, when he is to see Reichsführer Hitler and Foreign Minister von Neurath and to spend some time on a hunting expedition with Col. Gen. Hermann Göring.

It appears that as long ago as last May there was an attempt to utilize Viscount Halifax's hunting proclivities—he is master of fox-hounds as well as Lord President of the Council—to arrange a meeting between him and General Göring. The project for some unknown reason fell through. Recently it was privately revived, and when the plan became public, the Foreign office found it necessary to invest the visit with a semi-diplomatic character.

But to say that the Foreign Office is pleased would be to exaggerate. It remembers that Baron von Neurath was invited to London and after accepting made an excuse and stayed away. Such things simply aren't done in the best diplomatic circles. Hence it is assumed that Downing Street had nothing to do with arranging the Halifax visit, although it would be unsafe to assume that Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden is against it.

It would not be in accord with normal procedure to send an important British statesman to Berlin until the German Government has shown some sign of regret for the former social lapse. Furthermore, the Foreign Office is not quite certain that premature spotlights may not be too strong for the tentative moves which have been on foot for some time to improve the general European atmosphere.

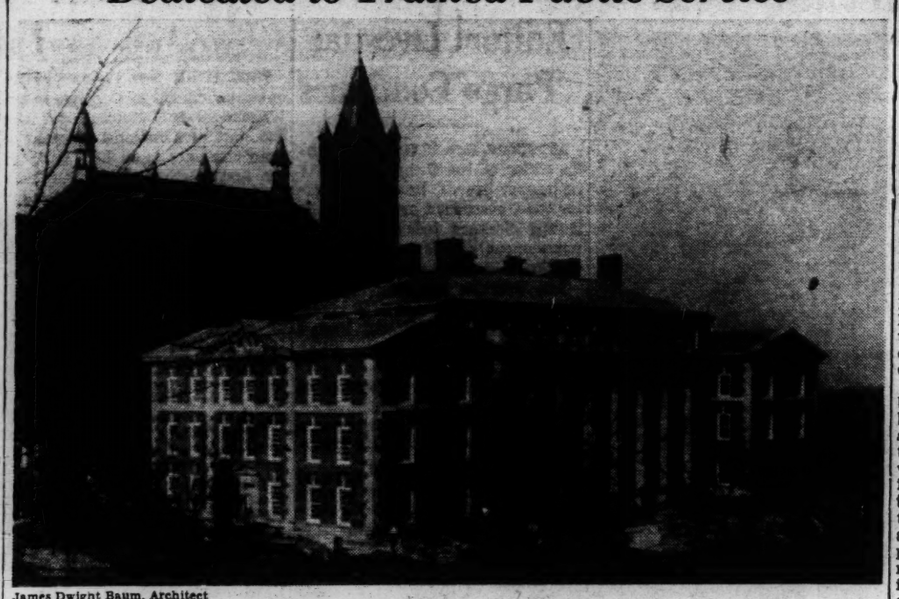
But there are influential persons in Britain who believe that an Anglo-German understanding is vital for the peace of Europe. It is to some member of this group, which includes persons like Lord Londonderry, Mr. Geoffrey Dawson, editor of the Times, Viscount Astor, the Marquis of Lothian and Mr. James L. Garvin that the initiative for the Halifax visit is generally attributed.

Most authorities here, while welcoming the detente in Anglo-German relations which the visit connotes, are not expecting much from it. Viscount Halifax, it is pointed out, can learn little that could not be discovered just as easily through ordinary diplomatic channels. But if his presence in Berlin serves to set the wheels of friendship in motion, everybody, including most certainly Mr. Eden, will be delighted.

New U. S.-Siam Trade Pact

BANGKOK, Siam, Nov. 13 (AP)—A new trade treaty between the United States and Siam was signed today by Edwin L. Neville, American minister, and Foreign Minister Luang Pradit. The treaty was based on mutual trade concessions and recognized full Siamese sovereignty through abandonment of extraterritorial rights which the United States was the first country to surrender.

Dedicated to Trained Public Service



James Dwight Baum, Architect

New Building of Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs at Syracuse University

Hoover Rallies Youth to Back Civil Service

(Continued from Page 1)

perience." It was not enough, he said, that satisfactory solutions be discovered. They must be interpreted to the broad masses of the people, and finally they fail "unless there be skill in administration," he held.

It was to the schools that the nation must look for the development of this administrative skill, he added.

"Think of what the Russians, the Japanese, the Germans and the Italians have apparently succeeded in doing with their youth," he continued. "They have developed youth to support autocracy. Can we not train our young people in everlasting faith in democracy? That means to work for and to defend—not in the stress of war, but in the midst of peace—their truly great inheritance of freedom."

Mr. Hoover strongly defended the civil service and struck out sharply at the spoils system, adding that the policies of the party in power in Washington could be administered with less than 100 officials of the elected political "faith."

Defends Civil Service

The former President opposed the Roosevelt Administration's program for the reorganization of the Federal Government, since it would, if enacted, abolish the Civil Service Commission, which, Mr. Hoover declared, had for 50 years "given fine service and held high standards of training and freedom from politics in public service."

"The new plan proposes to substitute one-man control," he said. "No matter what the words of that bill may purport to mean, it is clear that the plan is to destroy the progress we have made and substitute personal political control."

He declared that if the American people were ever to get rid of the "vile municipal political machines" it must be done by placing city employees upon the civil service basis and by the employment of young men and women who were prepared to go into party organizations and see that clean government was maintained.

"Good government is not to be had by the hurricanes of reform and passing brainstorms of indignation," he declared. "It can be achieved only by people who will do honest party organization. . . . We need this trained intelligence, not only in the top councils of the party, but up and down the line to the very grass-roots of the party organization.

"The training of men and women in right understanding of politics of high purpose is not beneath our universities."

Other speakers at the dedication of the Maxwell School's new home were Dr. Charles A. Beard, Dr. Clarence A. Dykstra, president of the University of Wisconsin; Dr. Katherine Blunt, president of Connecticut College for Women, and Mark Graves, New York State Commissioner of Taxation and Finance.

Building of Georgian Design

The new unit is a five-story structure of English Georgian design, providing classroom, space offices and lecture halls for all social science studies. The building is the gift of a foundation headed by Mrs. George H. Maxwell in memory of her husband.

James Dwight Baum, of New York City, was the architect of the building. Mr. Baum is an alumnus of Syracuse University and is the consulting architect to the university in connection with its 50-year building plan. He designed the Hendricks Chapel and the new college of medicine which will be dedicated next week.

The building will be open for classroom use in January.

Grange Pins Hopes on 'Co-ops'

(Continued from Page 1)

our present program, we do not lack for ways and means for working out our agricultural problems."

Unwise to Attempt

The unsettled economic and international conditions of the present make it unwise to attempt to adopt any form of governmental control, Mr. Babcock argued. "There is," he said, "no man or group of men here or in Washington who are capable, under present conditions, of forecasting domestic prices, world demand, weather or yield for any crop or crops which our farmers produce. To set up machinery which will enable individuals to assume such responsibility is nothing short of foolhardy."

Farmers, thanks chiefly to recent legislation, now have abundant credit, enabling legislation for development of farmer-owned and operated co-operatives, a reasonably sound soil conservation program, and great research institutions for the benefit of agriculture, said Mr. Babcock. In the Federal Surplus Commodity Corporation, he added, rural people have "the first comprehensive means in this country for dealing quickly and effectively with burdensome agricultural surpluses after they have been produced."

His conclusion was that the way has been opened for farmers to work out solutions of their own to their problems, and if it did not appear so to the public, he said, it was because "certain agricultural pressure groups had distorted the picture."

History of the long struggle to establish the legality of farmers marketing co-operatives was told here by two men intimately connected with it, Judge Miller and Senator Capper. But before they began to speak, Louis J. Taber, master of the National Grange, presented each of them with a plaque in recognition of their services and told of conditions before the enactment of their bill.

One night, some years before their act was passed, Mr. Taber, then master of the Ohio Grange, was called to get three members of his order out of jail. They had been arrested because they met in a hotel to start a co-operative. Anti-trust laws were construed to make price agreements by members of co-operatives illegal, and there was nothing he could do about it.

Judge Miller then took up the story. It was not only in Ohio, but five or six other states that officers of co-operatives were indicted. Newspapers printed scathing cartoons, one of them showing an ugly giant, called "farm co-operative," snatching food away from an undernourished child. The result of all these attacks, Judge Miller said, was that many sincere friends of farm people believed the movement just a new form of racket.

Then, after a long struggle, the Capper-Volstead Act was passed, "and almost overnight," said Judge Miller, "these suspicions were swept away." He credited the Grange with a big part in this effort and called it "the mother of the co-operative movement."

Capper Appointed

Senator Capper, warmly applauded for his work for agriculture, outlined some fundamentals which he hopes to see included in the new farm bill.

"I agree with Mr. Babcock that we don't want any compulsory crop control," he said. "We don't want too much regulation from Washington. Any program adopted should be submitted to farmers for a referendum and should not become effective unless two-thirds of the farmers want it."

He praised the ten-point program advanced by Mr. Taber, and pronounced it built "along sound and patriotic lines, fair to the whole country."

Frank E. Gannett, Rochester, N. Y., newspaper publisher, was introduced to the group as a man with a million-dollar conscience, because he had refused huge contracts for liquor advertising. Mr. Gannett came here by plane to take the Grange's seventh degree.

Thousands of farmers were initiated in the highest degrees of this farm fraternity here Friday. The ritual is considered of great importance in this farm organization. This fraternal procedure with its symbolic observances, is credited by Charles H. Gardner, high priest of demeter, with establishing the strong feeling of national unity which he finds among Grange people.

China Asks Powers to Act

(Continued from Page 1)

termed this the "greatest issue that faces the world today."

Beyond the expression of regret that the Japanese have refused to collaborate with powers at Brussels and of the "hope that Japan may still see its way clear to doing so," the Davis speech was confined almost entirely to generalities.

"Japan Should Co-operate"

In his conclusion, however, President Roosevelt's roving Ambassador struck a slightly stronger note in saying "from the standpoint of the letter and spirit of the treaties to which she voluntarily put her name, from the standpoint of her material self-interests, from the standpoint of world peace, progress and international good will, it would seem that there are compelling reasons why Japan should co-operate in our work."

This is understood to represent accurately the tone and tenor of the joint statement which the conference discussed this afternoon. The document was approved by Mr. Davis. Mr. Eden, M. Delbos and Dr. Koo in a meeting with Paul Henry Spaak of Belgium, the conference president, last night.

Only Hint of Positive Action

The debate this afternoon centered on the only phrase in the Anglo-Franco-American draft declaration which hints even vaguely at positive action. This is in the concluding paragraph to the effect that if Japan does not reconsider her refusal to mediate, the powers at Brussels must consider the "common attitude" they will take on the Far Eastern situation.

This relatively mild intimation of the possibility of joint action, however, was deemed too strong by certain delegations, including the Italians, and is not expected to survive in the final draft.

Basis of International Morality

The rest of the draft declaration constitutes a strongly worded rebuttal of Japan's arguments and an eloquent plea for international law; it implies refusal to recognize any solution imposed by force.

Mr. Davis in his speech this morning emphasized that although restoration of peace in the Far East is important and fatalities in China heavy, "even greater is the loss to world confidence and the undermining of stability, and security if the integrity of certain principles which we hold sacred is not preserved."

These principles, he said, had been written into the system of international law "which is the basis of international morality and conduct and which provides for fair dealing among nations." Treaties embodying this law can be changed—"change is possible, more than that it is often desirable," Mr. Davis stated—but only by passive methods and by mutual agreement.

If the concept of change by violence should be accepted, he said, "we should be faced by international anarchy. Only a concept of respect for law and treaties will give a world that is secure and wherein good will and confidence can exist and in which peace can be successfully preserved."

This restatement of principles, Mr. Davis declared, was "to emphasize the conviction which is ours that on no other basis can an equitable and lasting solution of the Sino-Japanese conflict be found and in no other way can a just peace be re-established and maintained in the Far East."

U. S. Opinion Awaited

The question is being asked here, of course, whether this verbal or moral affirmation marks the limit of American action at Brussels or whether on the contrary something more positive may be expected which will lend weight to these declarations of Mr. Davis and to statement now being drawn up by Brussels conference.

There are indications today that the American delegation has been advised from Washington that on the eve of the opening of Congress political sentiment seems strongly opposed to any further action—such as economic pressure—and that therefore Mr. Davis's future efforts here are likely to be confined to further attempts to give impulse to moral opinion against Japanese aggression and to continue hope for a change in the situation in China which would make mediation more possible tomorrow than it is today.

There has been talk of the conference organizing aid for China in the form of war supplies. Although the question undoubtedly has been raised by the Chinese delegation in informal conversations it is not generally believed that any official step in this direction is likely to be taken by the conference as a whole.

Agreement Reached On Coal Mine Contract

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP)—Anthracite operators and mine union leaders today reached an agreement on their labor contract, which expires in April. They had been conferring two days.

Fascist Forces Gain Ground In Latin America

(Continued from Page 1)

paratively easy for any strong-willed soldier or politician to secure effective control of national machinery within a few days. The genuine fascists appreciate this. All this regimentation of industry and centralization of government can assist their advance to power. There is hardly a single southern state which has not an official board with effective interventionist powers for many of the industries and departments of life.

The individual is not free from blame because it is his aspiration to become an "empleado publico" and secure the coveted pension. Industries rush into federations and workers into syndicates because it is the only way to attract fiscal notice—which means favors. This tendency may be checked as the average individual, who undoubtedly prefers freedom to dictatorial regimentation, appreciates the increasing temptation it offers to fascist autocracy.

Growth of Fascism

On the other hand, fascism as a creed and philosophy has made considerable progress among many South Americans. This is especially true of young men and new political parties of the "nationalist" type. Many active fascists are to be found in the ranks of the "juventud"—youthful conservatives and liberals, and a few socialists. It is significant also that the banner of Christianity is being associated with this youthful fascism. These young men adduce the old plea—or excuse—that youth has nothing to hope from the "politiqueria" of the older parties. They favor fascist, especially Italian methods of education and organization of production.

Judging by the declarations of the leaders of these Christian youth movements which favor fascism, there will be no more aping of governmental forms in Europe. Fascism here is more likely to develop a Latin-American continental character—that is, if youth has any vital say in the matter—and to follow an Indo-American program of the kind advocated by Raul Haya de la Torre, the Peruvian "Aprista" leader who is described by his political foes as a Communist. There are many anti-imperialist items in this program which conceivably could work up as much furore here as Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini have caused with their separate nationalistic programs on the European Continent.

These fervent young South American fascists-to-be, if ever they get anywhere, will doubtless cause much anxiety in Anglo-American capitalist circles when they crusade against "foreign exploitation." But they are undoubtedly in earnest in declaring their determination to educate and raise the status of the yast Indian and semi-Indian population of their countries.

Semi-Feudal System

The foregoing fundamental facts must be understood in their true relation to the South American fascist movement. Before proceeding to an examination of foreign influence it should also be borne in mind that a semi-feudal existence is led by most rural communities. Farmland is composed chiefly of large estates owned by a comparatively few powerful families whose workers—"inquilinos"—are paid in money and kind. There is nothing approaching a middle class. That upper strata of society has only recently begun to appear in the urban areas.

Until a few years back the capitalist society in South America was numerically very weak and composed exclusively of land-owners. Today it is reinforced by the industrialist—the post-war product of nationalism and high customs tariffs. This propertied class has a traditional fear of communism. The fear dates back to the days of Spanish colonial dominion when landed wealth was first divided irrationally. It becomes accentuated as the quasi-communistic experiments progress farther north—in Mexico.

Small wonder then that the fascists find it extraordinarily convenient to exploit this fear. "There is only one enemy," they shout, "and why not name it? It is communism." Advocates of democracy or the "middle way" of tolerance can find severe difficulties in coping with this. Unconsciously and, therefore, unprotestingly, many conservatives and liberals are drifting into the fascist camp, while some leftist liberals and many socialists find themselves in the communist camp.

Fascist Growth

It is a growing and challenging tragedy to witness this increasing division of feeling despite the publicity secured for the Roosevelt appeals in behalf of democracy, with a Pan American flavor, and the British advocacy of tolerance. Not that a majority of South Americans are going to political extremities, though it is true that influential sections are. The fascists have made the greater progress, numerically. Their members run into hundreds of thousands, while the out-and-out communists cannot possibly number more than a few score of thousands. The fascists also have the advantage of conducting their propaganda in the open, whereas communism is banned in many states and operates underground.

Statesmen appreciate the perils of both fascism and communism and isolated attempts have been made to cure the propagation of the two doctrines. The more it is tried to conjure away these perils by legislation, however, the more the continent seems to get involved in the bitter ideological strife that the two creeds promote.

This is the Fourth of Several Articles on the Fascist Movement in Latin America.

Atlee Pomerene

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 13 (AP)—Atlee Pomerene, whose passing was announced yesterday, was former Democratic United States Senator from Ohio and several times mentioned for the Presidency.

The former senator assisted in the prosecution of the Teapot Dome oil lease cases and later became chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Tower re-Views

by Clearway

(Continued from Page 1)

Latin American nations are reported desirous of such leases.

South American Fascism: Page 1.

★ ★ ★

Japan Stands Pat

Tokyo's reply to the feeble feeler put forth by the Brussels Conference is—as indicated in advance—a crushing, icy and quick rejection of mediation under the Nine-Power Treaty. The note itself is curt. Interpreters have to strain to find any slightest hint of permitting mediation by other powers, despite persistent reports that Germany or even the United States might be acceptable. Direct negotiations between Japan and China are declared to be the way for "the most just and equitable solution."

★ ★ ★

This expresses an established policy of the military who now dominate Japan: To permit no outside interference with their aims in China. The Japanese made this clear in their first refusal to take part in the Brussels Conference. The new note refers back to statements of Oct. 27 as still representing Japanese policy.

At that time Tokyo repudiated the Nine-Power Treaty, saying it is no longer applicable to conditions in China.

★ ★ ★

China in Favor

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek of China goes so far in supporting the Brussels Conference that he indicates he would not accept mediation by any powers other than those represented in the Belgian capital. The door is open to action by those powers individually or in groups if the conference breaks down, but direct negotiations with Japan are barred by China. She has sat before at the unequal table.

★ ★ ★

In the warfare, Shanghai fell finally to Japanese, who now hold the entire peninsula except for the international areas in Shanghai. Taiyuan, capital of Shansi, was taken in North China. The Japanese reports laconically stated, "No Chinese soldiers escaped alive."

In Manchoukuo, extraterritorial rights have ended, for Japanese as well as all foreigners.

★ ★ ★

Budget-Balancing

How to warm chilled private enterprise in order to stimulate building and industry was the question preoccupying the White House most of the week. The way of revived and expanding private investment emerged as a positive preventive sought to curb continued deficit spending by the Government. President Roosevelt conferred on purchasing power and electric power, on housing and tax revision.

Secretary Morgenthau meanwhile brought the federal budget before the country in his New York address. He defended past deficit spending, but urged budget balancing.

★ ★ ★

The Social Security reserve fund entered the budget picture as an advisory council opened discussions at Washington on revisions of the law. Use of the reserves for ordinary governmental expenditures was criticized. Defenders of the fund—including President Roosevelt—oppose the "pay-as-you-go" policy. The reserve at present is converted into Government bonds, and in time may absorb and exceed the national debt. Then the payment of pensions to those who have built the reserve from their earnings will depend on the stability of the nation, and on appropriations by the Congress then in office.

★ ★ ★

Mr. Roosevelt made an offer of assistance to public utilities if they would revise the valuations of their plants on which they base rates to power consumers. His TVA and other power projects aim at low rates.

Canada's Dominion Government this week laid before the provinces a plan for national unemployment insurance.

★ ★ ★

Quick re-Views

"Hot Money": Switzerland tried this week to "cool" foreign demand deposits by limiting demand time limits, while the flow of "hot money" turned slightly from the United States.

Coal: Britain's bill for nationalizing the coal industry is issued.

Farm: Louis J. Tabor, master of the National Grange, lists 10 points in a farm program as Congressmen prepare for the special session. The Government is to pay $1,500,000 to farmers for feeding surplus potatoes to livestock.

Congress Outlook: Page 1.

★ ★ ★

Justice Black: He joined the liberal bloc on the Supreme Court in a minority vote favoring federal taxation of bonuses given to employees of the Universal Oil Products Company. The minority was overruled, 5—4.

Labor: C. I. O. and A. F. of L. report progress toward labor peace.

Russia: Literacy and Purges? Page 3.

G. O. P.: Republican National Committee at Chicago votes down the Hoover plan for a mid-term convention.

Loyalist Spain's New Capital: Page 3.

Naval Patrol: Italian ships join Mediterranean piracy patrol as Italy responds to British olive branch held out by Prime Minister Chamberlain. He also advocated closer co-operation with the United States. Former Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald, who passed on this week, devoted years to that cause. He worked to see it woven into the fabric of peace.

Berlin Sees Brazil as 'Gain'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Nov. 13—Action of Brazil in establishing an authoritarian state has certainly been interpreted here as indicating an important acquisition to the world trend away from democratic government.

Whether Brazil does or does not immediately join the three power anti-communist front of Germany, Italy and Japan, is regarded as momentarily of little importance compared with the fact that footing on the South American continent has been secured for forces whose thought certainly is more in line with the states forming the anti-comitern front than with the democracies.

Senhor Moniz de Aragao, the Brazilian ambassador here, after visiting the foreign office, issued a statement last night on the new program of his government, which concluded with an announcement of a program very reminiscent of what was said here by the National Socialists in 1933.

The statement declared that the Brazilian Government intends shortly to put in operation a reconstruction program which would give Brazil the economic position to which as a great power it was entitled, and that it would build such armaments as are necessary for defense and security. Such rearmament is also necessary, the statement concluded, for carrying through a foreign policy which, inspired by high ideals, is necessary to secure Brazilian influence on the South American continent.

The statement emphasized that all properly obtained rights would be carefully respected, including those of foreign property, foreign nationals in Brazil, and their legitimate activities.

Red Cross Aids Luzon

MANILA, Nov. 13 (AP)—Red Cross surveyors said damage from Thursday's typhoon was not as great as at first believed, but that substantial areas would require aid. The known fatality toll climbed to 22 today with possibly 100 missing and an estimated 40,000 homeless, Manila newspapers estimated the total property damage in the seven affected Luzon Island provinces at approximately $1,000,000. Crop losses were estimated at $500,000.

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

Training Young People for the Skilled Trades

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Parents—Teachers Students

Vocational Courses Sweeping Into Front-Rank Places

With Fewer White-Collar Jobs and a Need for Skilled Workers, Training Is Demanded of Schools

Saving Our Schools
Thirty-sixth of 52 Articles

By Margaret Root Zahler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Dignify work. Let the boy see that to be a first class carpenter, or a good mechanic, or even to be an expert pastry cook is something to look forward to.

"Not everyone can have a white-collar job, and indeed not everyone is constituted to do a white-collar job well. There is honor, remuneration, satisfaction, and happiness in doing well the thing one is trained to do even though it is not in the field of the professions."

This is the essence of the creed, as it were, of vocational education leaders who see that a "new concept of work" is necessary in this country under the present fast changing conditions if each one is to find his place in the world's employment. Many young folks coming out of secondary educational institutions are looking for jobs. Do they have the right kind of training?

The prevalent notion that mass production and the introduction of automatic machinery has caused organized skilled trades to disappear is a fallacy. Many of the trades have been affected, to be sure. We do not need so many blacksmiths, or wheelwrights, or glass blowers. But we do need skilled workers, on the other hand, in the field of radio, for instance, in airconditioning, and refrigeration. Official data of the United States census shows that the demand for skilled workers is increasing while the opportunity for unskilled and untrained workers is diminishing.

Owing to Curtailed Immigration

Another aspect of the picture now facing vocational education leaders is the curtailment of immigration. Almost anyone living in a small town, or even a larger one, can recall how the shoemaker around the corner, the paper hanger, and the restaurant keeper had come here from some foreign country. They were trained tradesmen and artisans. But the fond parent of the American-born boy envisioned his son growing up to be a lawyer, or engineer, or even becoming president.

This scene now is changed with the drastic curtailment of immigration. More skilled workers are now leaving the United States than are coming in, according to figures of the United States Immigration Bureau. With the stream of carpenters, cabinet makers, mechanics, and other skilled tradesmen no longer flowing to our shores, it is obvious that the oncoming generation of young Americans must fill their places. Although about 70 per cent of our high school graduates want to get a white collar occupation, it is estimated that there is room for only about 9 per cent of them.

These conditions have caused a tremendous upswing of interest in the vocational and trade school. To meet the challenge of this changing economic and social situation, the development of vocational schools on a sound basis is urged. Moreover, a closer co-operation between the three interested groups—schools, employers and labor—is believed to be necessary in order to give the boys and girls of today something tangible in the form of employment assets.

Under Smith-Hughes Act

Remarkable results have already been achieved under the Smith-Hughes Act, which was passed in 1917, providing federal funds whereby the Federal Government can cooperate with the states in the promotion of vocational education. In 1917, there was no system of adequate trade schools, and in only two or three states had any attempt been made to supply vocational training for young men headed toward the skilled trades.

The program has developed in the last 20 years to the point where more than half a million persons are now enrolled in public and federally-aided vocational schools and classes, under state plans which meet the provisions of the Smith-Hughes Act, according to Frank Cushman, chief, industrial education service, in the U. S. Office of Education.

More funds became available when the George-Deen Act became effective July 1, 1937. This act authorizes an annual appropriation of $12,000,000 for vocational education. In addition to helping agriculture, trade and industry, and rural home economics, the act appropriates funds for distributive occupations and teacher training. It broadens the scope of vocational training in this country.

Still more recently comes the Fitzgerald Act, passed in August, 1937, which is stirring up a new interest in apprenticeship training. The act has made the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship Training a permanent part of the Department of Labor. The committee has already persuaded the plumbing and painting industries to work out standards of apprenticeship in their fields. Young apprentices entering these trades sign agreements to do certain work and to spend 144 hours a year in related school instruction.

This latter part of the training brings the vocational schools operating under the Federal Office of Education in the Department of the Interior into the picture. It will mean more young folks enrolled in vocational schools.

Guiding Them Into the Trades

"What is best for the boy?" is the new basis on which the co-operative efforts of industry, schools and labor is expected to function. Young folks and their parents, moreover, are told of the raising of the standards of apprenticeship, and it is believed that more boys, formerly hankering after white collar jobs, are now willing to go into the trades.

Modern apprenticeship laws to insure equal rights and privileges to all young workers who are enrolled in the apprenticeship program are urged by vocational education leaders. Since the State of Wisconsin is considered to be one of the pioneers in vocational education and modern apprenticeship training, it might be interesting to observe the beginnings of vocational training there.

Wisconsin people like to look back to the day in September, 1859, when Abraham Lincoln made a speech in Milwaukee emphasizing the importance of the part-time school for workers in the United States. He spoke at the state fair, and pointed out that the education problem of the future was the effective combination of education with labor. Wisconsin people still talk about Lincoln as one of the early advocates of a vocational education system which they have made state-wide and nationally known.

"Educated people must labor," said Mr. Lincoln. "Otherwise education itself would become a positive and intolerable evil. No country can sustain in idleness more than a small percentage of its numbers. The great majority must labor at something productive. From these premises the problem springs 'How can labor and education be the most satisfactorily combined?'"

Some 50 years later a law was passed providing part-time school opportunities for young adult workers in Wisconsin. The law was a distinct innovation and little understood. About 25 years ago Dr. Robert L. Cooley, who is known now as the father of the Milwaukee Vocational School, undertook to put this law into effect.

Pioneering In Milwaukee

"I started with an unpopular law, a pine table, and a budget of $5000," Dr. Cooley has often said in recalling those pioneer days. He secured the co-operation of labor, employers and the public in the joint undertaking of building a vocational school in Milwaukee. He succeeded, and the most recent apprenticeship law in Wisconsin, which was the first in the country to raise the school-going age to 18, has brought many thousands of young folks to the school. Moreover, the vocational education system reaches out into more than 40 schools throughout the State and even sends circuit teachers to out-of-the-way places so that young folks can learn to be "good" tradesmen, "good" skilled workmen, and "good" farmers.

In the meantime, other first-rate vocational schools have sprung up. They are spread across the country in Boston, Worcester, Springfield in Massachusetts; in Hartford and other Connecticut towns; in New York City and Buffalo; in Detroit, Chicago, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Minneapolis; in Seattle, Portland, San Francisco and Los Angeles on the Pacific coast; in San Antonio, Texas, and Norfolk, Va.—just to give an idea of the spread of the schools.

In practically all sections of the country the trend is for the vocational schools to deal with a higher age group, from 16 to 18 and above. In some of the outstanding trade schools more than 50 per cent of the persons enrolled are high school graduates.

In the wave of inquiry concerning vocational education, the question is often asked "do these vocational schools pay?" and "is it worth while for the government to pour money into vocational educational programs in coöperation with states and cities?" Vocational educational leaders agree that it does pay. And that graduates of vocational schools have something tangible in the way of employment assets.

A survey made last year of employment and initial wages of graduates of trade schools, both day and coöperative, in the 13 north Atlantic states shows that approximately 7000 graduates who were placed in the trades for which they were trained earned $4,700,000 in wages the first year.

A person who is paid a wage produces wealth in the form of goods or wages in excess of the wages received, a vocational education advocate will argue. Then these 7000 graduates created wealth in some form, as indicated by the wages received, in an amount exceeding $1,300,000, the total expenditures of Federal funds for trade and industrial education in approved vocational schools for the entire United States, it is pointed out. The cost to society to maintain adequate systems of vocational education is less than it would be to allow so many young people to go out into the world looking for non-professional and non-skilled jobs.

One of the immediate objectives in this vocational trade school movement, as leaders see it, is more coöperation and mutual understanding among the three groups interested—the employers, the schools, and the public of which the young workers are a part.

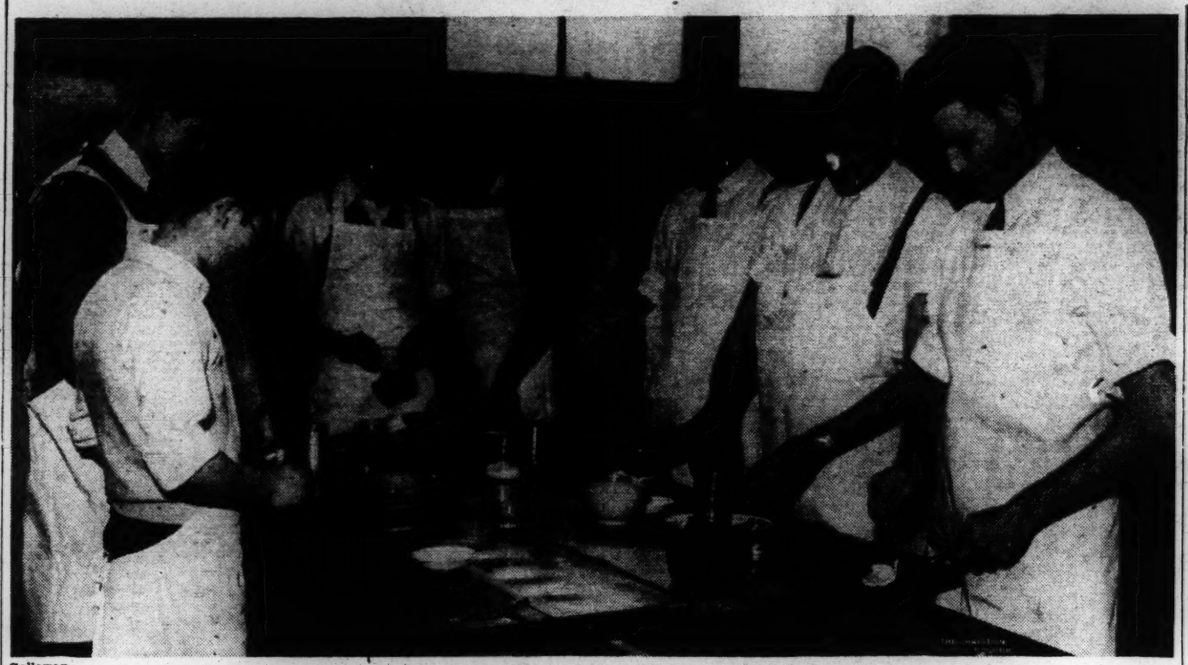
Oregon Apprenticeship Law

The unique system established in the city of Portland, Oregon really started with the building trades and eventually resulted in June, 1935 in the Oregon Apprenticeship Law. Both the Oregon Building Congress, composed of the building trades which first started an apprenticeship training program in Portland, and organized labor are given credit for being responsible for the enactment of the present Oregon Apprenticeship Law.

The law makes it mandatory for the school boards to cooperate with the State Apprenticeship Commission, the State Board for Vocational Education, and the employers of apprentices in providing the necessary training classes. The program has grown to the point where there are now about 25 different crafts being taught in the Portland vocational program. More and modern state laws in apprenticeship training are being urged in other states.

Typical of the trend in this question of coöperation of the three groups is the recent plan to build in Chicago a huge new trade school down in the steel mill district. It will serve steel industries, packing firms, and the electric industries, as well as youth. It is to be built by the Board of Education. The teachers will be taken directly from industry. The building, moreover, is not to be one of monumental classic architecture, but built in units like a factory to give the students the same equipment and surroundings which they find in industry.

Monday's article will run in the news columns



Galloway

A Class in Cooking, One of the Many Vocational Subjects Taught in the Public High Schools of Seattle, Wash.

Galloway

Making a Hooked Rug, Weaving, and Studying Textile Design at the Evander Childs High School in New York City. Part of the Vocational Training Offered in the City Schools

Milestones in Rearing a Son

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Guam

Dear Friends:

I have enjoyed the Parent Column very much. I am sure that it fulfills a much needed service. As we cannot help a child conquer the errors of his thinking until we have learned how to correct our own, most of us need a great deal of help. We have a 14-year-old son who is this month (July) returning to the United States to attend school. I am glad to share some of the outstanding experiences we have had in rearing him.

Until he was nearly three we lived in large cities in apartments and hotels and he was with me constantly. I procured the best books I could find on child training and worked hard to make him a perfectly trained child. He was a marvel of childhood to those we met traveling and we often were welcomed where children were ordinarily not permitted. When we moved to a section of homes with pocket handkerchief lawns and he was liberated to play with other children, imagine my dismay to find the perfectly obedient young man calmly turning a deaf ear to such demands as "Come in for your lunch now, dear," or "it is time for your nap."

In despair I searched my books and found advice similar to this: "Never tell a child why you wish him to come to you. When he has obeyed the simple demand to 'come here, please' you are in a position to have his full attention and near enough to see that he obeys your request. If you will do this consistently for both pleasant surprises as well as duties, his curiosity will bring him happily whenever you call." It worked perfectly. For a few times he asked "what for" but I simply repeated my request "come here, please" until he came. Soon I substituted an unusual whistle and for years that whistle has been the signal to drop whatever he is doing and come to me. I have never ceased being grateful for that timely advice.

A chart of the day's duties to be marked by the boy himself and his weekly allowance based on the week's average helped through one period. I have found that much disobedience and carelessness is due to a child not having a definite thing to do at a certain time. Definitely assigned duties are usually performed dependably; it is those left to his own discretion that are always hanging fire. In our chart we also included a few character qualities like obedience, punctuality and the particular errors that needed attention at the time.

At a later period the entire family checked one another for carelessness by listing on a blackboard near the most used door anything left out of place. As soon as one noticed something listed under his name he was to replace it and erase the board. But if the order of the household demanded that one other than the offender replace the article, the listing must stay for twenty-four hours. This was a period when each of us seemed exceptionally busy and I was doing many things besides just housekeeping. It eliminated much nagging and criticism on my part, the sense of being the only one corrected on the boy's part, and was very good training for us all. Many times I stopped at the sight of that board to hurry back and put a littered desk in order before continuing on my errand.

Most of my failures have been due to a false sense of responsibility and the realization of that has been of great help in loosing my son so he could return to the United States for school. When we came out here a year ago I was reasonably sure that he would need to return before we did. Since he was four years old all of our traveling has been by automobile and I realized he had forgotten all about train travel, so just before leaving he and I took an overnight trip by train and I permitted him to buy tickets, tip porters, pay dining stewards, check baggage and in every way become familiar with train etiquette. I am sure that he is prepared to meet any usual situation with the poise that comes of knowing what to do and how to do it. In my own experience I have found that when I have needed a friend that friend was there, and as long as I expected good only, good came to me even when thrown in the company of those the world might call very evil.

(Mrs.) F. P. H.

* * *

Lists Prove Helpful

California

Dear Editor:

Your column has been of so much help to me in raising my family that I am going to stop reproaching myself for not sending in a contribution, and take the time to do it.

For helps around the house. I have found that tacking in the dining room a list of things for setting the table saves many words and much forgetting. Also if there are several things I wish the children to do, I make a list for each, usually in the order I wish them done. I try to put all of my requests on the list so that they know they can play as soon as finished. They like to scratch them off as they are completed. I find this brings more harmony in my home and gives me more freedom from constant overseeing.

I have not yet solved the problem of hanging up clothes, but find that having the children sit on a chair for a few minutes when they fail to hang up their things is a help, for then I can reason with them, explaining that it requires only a few seconds to hang up their things, which takes much less time than sitting on a chair for five minutes.

To help overcome selfishness when something is to be divided, the one who does the dividing gets last choice in our house.

I wish to thank all the contributors to this splendid column.

(Mrs.) C. S. P.

* * *

Thank you, Mrs. C. S. P., for taking time to share your experiences with us. And may we ask you to send in your full name and address for our files. We like to keep our address file of Parent Columners complete so that when you write in to each other there may be no delay in forwarding your letters.—Editor of The Parent.

A Saturday Column

'Magic Highway to Adventure'

Reading Is the Route Book Week Recommends

By a Children's Librarian

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Reading—The Magic Highway to Adventure." With these stirring words the nineteenth annual observance of Book Week will be celebrated, beginning next Monday, in schools, libraries, and book shops throughout the United States. Ever since its inauguration in 1919, Book Week has steadily become more important to those who are interested in children's books.

It is not difficult, when one looks at the books of today, to urge boys and girls to travel "the magic highway to adventure." One does not have to be very old, either, to enter the pathway, for today even the youngest child has been provided with attractive books.

As we encourage children to read, let us be sure that they select the best roads to adventure; for with so many splendid books from which to select, it should not be difficult to guide the reading of boys and girls into worthwhile paths.

Let us begin when they are very young, by allowing them to finger the pages of the Caldecott picture books. The memory of this author is to be perpetuated by an annual award for the best picture book published for young children. It will be a companion to the Newbery prize award, and, like it, will be awarded by the Children's Librarians of the American Library Association.

Entering the Land Of Poetry

Let them enter, too, the gates that lead to the land of poetry. Here let them become familiar with the delightful poems of A. A. Milne, whose verses are inspired by his own small son. The older boys and girls will like to tramp through Sherwood Forest, and mingle with the merry men in Lincoln Green—all to the stirring rhythm of Alfred Noyes's poem. Let us see that the "children come knocking at the wee small door," as Walter de la Mare so beautifully expresses it. Such experiences enable children to travel a magic highway.

While walking through the land of poetic enchantment, let us not fail to direct the children to fairyland. In this world of rapid change, too little time is spent there. One needs to cultivate the imagination and one's sense of humor, if he is to meet bravely the problems of life. Why not encourage the children to wander with Alice through Wonderland, experience "The Adventures of a Brownie," travel through Sweden with "Nils," and play with the fairies of Padraic Colum and Ella Young? If they tarry long among these creatures, they will build up a delightful companionship that will always remain with them. They will also build a foundation for future literary appreciation, and their sympathies will be kindled for those less fortunate than themselves.

Are you one of those who feel that fairy tales are harmful? I hope not; for that might mean that you had ceased to see with the eyes of the child. If you see with the eyes of a child, you will know that in fairy tales, the good are rewarded and the bad punished; and that "Off with your heads" does not distress you because you live in a world of fancy, where actuality does not affect you.

While the children are visiting Fairyland, let us be sure they do not miss the land of Myths and Legends, which is just across the way. Too often this place is neglected, this realm of the enchanted past, with its Greek, Roman and Nordic stories and explanations of the wonders of the earth. If we could substitute material of this type for the sometimes lurid tales of adventure, we would not need to worry concerning the adventurous paths that lie ahead. Any child who has been denied friendship with Hawthorne's "Wonder-Book," Mabie's "Norse Stories," or Lang's "Tales of Troy and Greece," has missed an element which makes for culture and literary appreciation.

From Practical To Nonsensical

Then, when the imagination has been awakened, is the time to turn the thoughts of boys and girls toward the practical. Modern everyday wonders will, in the light of their imagination, spell romance for them. Introduction to the world of natural science may be through the works of Collins, Ditmars, and Doherty.

And let us stop by the way for a bit of nonsense. Let them laugh with Edward Lear's "Nonsense Books"; Stong's "Honk, the Moose"; and the perennial favorite "The Peterkin Papers." History, too, provides adventurous highways; interestingly mapped out by Hillyer for the youngest ones, and by Cornelia Meigs in her "Young Americans."

Perhaps the most satisfying of all books that help one to travel along magic highways are the inspirational biographies which if read by children will help them to "dream great dreams." Through them, they will learn that success is born of hard work and perseverance, often in face of sorrow and need. One has only to read Meigs' "Invincible Louisa" to know that Louisa May Alcott's great favorites were the product of an invincible spirit. "Youth's Captain," Hildegarde Hawthorne's story of Ralph Waldo Emerson, is another good story; as well as "Betsy's Napoleon," by Jeanette Eaton, which reveals this great conqueror as a human being, capable of enjoying the company of a young girl.

With such great lands in which to travel from childhood to adolescence, young people, if guided into the best paths, cannot help but find that reading is indeed a magic highway to adventure.

From Miss Imelda's Nature-Study Notebook

XXI

From Far Japan Came Gifts

Eighty beautiful cocoons! The manager of a large silk mill in Japan sent them. Each member of the training class had one for her "Wonder Box" and we put one in a cup of hot water and unwound the silk,—yards and yards of it—the children taking turns.

We also have cocoons made by our own caterpillars, hatched from eggs laid by the moths of last year.

The children watch the process and care for the growing caterpillars and delight in the life coming from the cocoons. "Miss Imelda"

A Saturday Column

High School Journalists To Meet at Wisconsin

More than 300 reporters, editors, and business managers of Wisconsin high school newspapers, magazines, and yearbooks are expected to attend the 18th annual Wisconsin High School Editor's conference to be held at the University of Wisconsin on two days following Thanksgiving, Nov. 26 and 27.

With an enlarged program designed to give consideration to practically every problem facing high school journalists today already planned, this year's conference will be the most complete ever attempted at the State University, according to Prof. Grant M. Hyde, director of the Wisconsin school of journalism, which annually sponsors the conference.

High school newspaper and yearbook reporters, editors, and business managers will listen to round-table discussions at the convention on a wide variety of their problems, including news writing, news sources, headlines, makeup, copyreading, proofreading, type display, sports news, special features, circulation, advertising, promotion, photography, layouts and art work, preparing specifications for the printer and engraver, photographs in the yearbook, financing the yearbook by sales, advertisement and other means.

Other features of the convention this year will be an exhibit of Wisconsin high school newspapers, magazines, and yearbooks; round-tables on the special problems of mimeographed newspapers and conducted campus tours.

Speech Teaching in the Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sebastopol, Calif.

Based on the theory, "Out of the heart, the mouth should speak," Sonoma County schools here in California have entered upon a campaign for definite speech development for approximately 10,000 school children under leadership of County Superintendent Edwin Kent and Rural Director Miss Estelle Unger.

Miss Sarah Barrows, nationally recoghized speech expert and member of the extension staff of the University of California, has just entered on her second term of employment here to make a careful survey of several hundred pupils in "average" schools on which a new course of study will be based, Mr. Kent says.

Dealing With Mental Viewpoint

"The voice responds to thought; fear grips the muscles and produces a strident shriek. New attitudes must be developed first if new speech habits are to be cultivated," Miss Barrows says in speaking of her work. "Unhappy children do not take part in social life and this is also true in adult life. Our ultimate goal in speech work is to touch every field in which it has a part. We would use it as a medium for development of a wholesome personality."

Miss Unger explains her meaning of "wholesome personality" as the basis of character. "It develops tolerance by understanding the actions, dialects, and reasons for them, in others," she says. "In our months of experience in this work last year, we saw timid children, submerged by poor speech, come out as radiant, smiling, wide-awake and self-confident individuals with poise and noticeable improvement in all their studies."

Verse Choirs And Conversation

Phonetics, spelling, verse choirs, conversation rules of procedure, and science of sound, as well as speech techniques, are being employed by the speech artists to develop the mechanical part of the organs of speech, they claim, while the co-ordination of voice and mind, correlation in music and poetry coupled with tone values and tone color are added to the mental development to produce not only more harmony in speech, but more harmony on the playgrounds and better discipline in the classrooms.

Scientific Data Added By Randolph-Macon Faculty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Lynchburg, Va.

Virginia was recently added to the list of ten states in which the fresh-water jellyfish, Craspedacusta ryderi is known to occur, through the discovery of a specimen recently in Crystal Lake, 14 miles south of Lynchburg. The find was made by Dr. J. I. Hamaker and Dr. L. J. Milne, members of the faculty of Randolph-Macon.

The states from which this coelenterata has been reported include now, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Oklahoma, New Jersey, New York, Alabama, Missouri and the District of Columbia.

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Congress Holds Whip Hand On Eve of Special Session

(Continued from Page 1)

President. This is another way of saying that the new "carry over" session, which follows the impotent "court session" which ended one muggy day last August, is showing a continuation of that growth of legislative independence that began in the second year of Mr. Roosevelt's Administration. Although, on paper, Mr. Roosevelt shows as large, or even larger, Democratic majorities than at the outset, the days of one-party government are over.

Partly through the automatic self-destructive forces that arise in almost every Administration, partly through the peculiar circumstances attending the New Deal's radical innovations, Congress has engendered its own opposition. Mr Roosevelt still controls Congress. But it balked him on a number of issues last session, and above all in the court fight, and it is capable of balking him again, perhaps more easily, if the same juxtaposition of factors arise.

Roosevelt's List

Mr. Roosevelt has put before the special session a specific list of subjects which he wants out of the way before the regular session starts in January. That gives six weeks to enact four or five bills, most of which have been already partially gone through the congressional digestive process. The bait for quick action is quick adjournment some time next spring, in order to hurry home and prepare for the national congressional elections which occur in November. Congress is likely to bolt for home about that time anyway, but it would prefer to play ball with the Administration to this extent if possible, for in the forthcoming elections loyalty to the New Deal will still be a primary requisite in most House Democratic fights, and in a large part of the 32 senatorial contests.

Even so, the growing spirit of independence will continue and is now an established fact. Statements from such diverse Democratic leaders as Bennett Champ Clark of Missouri, Pat Harrison of Mississippi, Josiah W. Bailey of North Carolina and Edward R. Burke of Nebraska, all show determination to examine New Deal proposals on their own merits. Coupled with the remnant of the Republican forces there is a formidable opposition in Congress—a minority opposition on peper it is true—but capable of being swelled to a majority on specific measures.

Legislative Program

The bills on the legislative menu for the special session are as follows:

1. Crop control.
2. Federal reorganization.
3. Wage-hour labor standards bill.
4. Establishment of seven regional conservation boards.

In addition, Mr. Roosevelt has mentioned a stronger anti-trust law.

These are the official matters on the agenda. But like so many congresses the unofficial topics may dominate the others. The country is in the midst of a sudden, sharp business recession. New laws may be needed. The Administration is trying to balance the budget. This almost certainly will precipitate a series of battles with the spending blocs whom Mr. Roosevelt has previously encouraged by fat subsidies.

Other Pending Topics

There are other intruders at the legislative banquet—intruders who may turn the banquet into a quick lunch. Already the controversial anti-lynching bill has been given a place on the calendar and a quarrel over its position has provoked threats of a filibuster from either side.

A drive for a new food and drug law is materializing. Most newspapers stopped recording fatalities from the distribution of the sulfanalamide "elixir" when the total reached 50. The manufacturer has explained with apparent accuracy that he "violated no law," and a strong citizenship group is now trying to make it at least illegal to circulate a poison fatal to 85 people.

Major Proposals

A brief summary below gives the status and objective of the five proposals which were the stated presidential reasons for calling the special session.

Crop Control—This is No. 1 on the program and, in general, will probably represent revival of the old AAA to control production of basic commodities together with the Wallace ever-normal granary program, with provision for a permanent system of crop loans and surplus storage. The question is whether the bill shall be voluntary, with the bait of federal subsidies, or compulsory; if the more pleasant first way is taken it may cost the Treasury an additional $275,000,000.

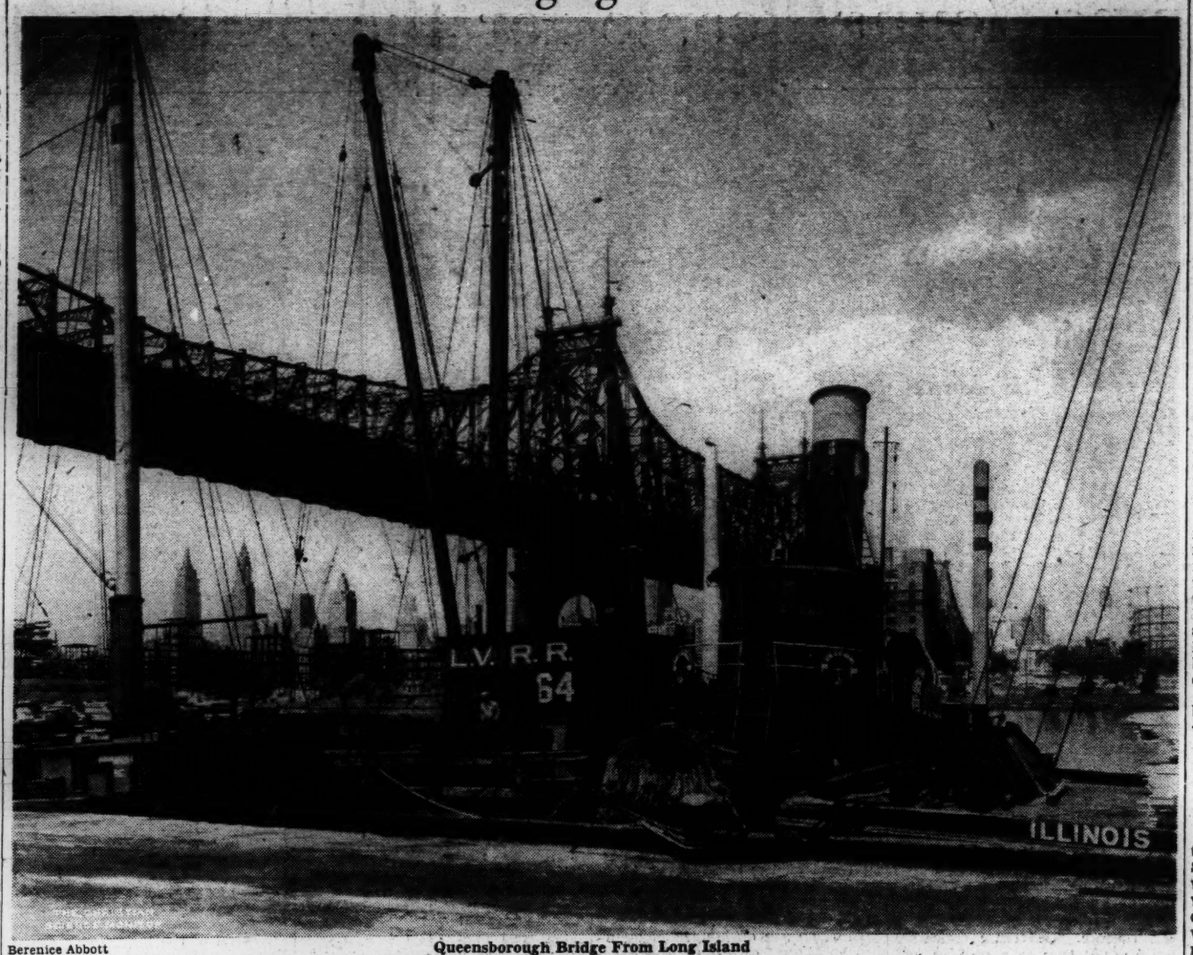
Federal Reorganization—This deals with the executive branch of the Government and follows recommendations by the Brownlow committee. The House has passed two specific bills as part of the whole, but the Senate wants to write an omnibus bill. The program calls for creation of a new federal Department of Social Welfare, co-ordination of commissions and agencies, extension of the civil service and an auditor general to replace the comptroller general, with merely post-audit powers.

Wage-Hour Bill—This has passed the Senate and is hung up in the House Rules Committee. The bill would set up minimum wage and maximum work weeks for all industry with power in a federal board to vary the standards to meet geographical or industrial requirements.

Seven "TVA's"—This would create regional planning boards similar to TVA to cover other regions of the country and permit federal or inter-state regulation in the interest of conservation or power development.

Anti-Trust Legislation—This would attempt to meet the many loopholes in the present law, and bring the present anti-trust division of the Justice Department into line with present problems.

In 'Changing New York'



Berenice Abbott

Queensborough Bridge From Long Island

This photograph at the Queensborough Bridge, looking southwest from the pier at Forty-first place, Astoria, L. I., is included in the Federal Art Project's exhibition "Changing New York." The pictures, taken by Berenice Abbott, are on display at the Museum of the City of New York. The exhibition will continue through Dec. 6. Public interest in the exhibition is indicated by the large daily attendance at the museum.

Neutrality Act 'Scrapped,' Expert Charges

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 13—Criticism of the Roosevelt Administration's application of the Neutrality Act featured an address by David V. Popper, research assistant of the Foreign Policy Association, before the New Jersey Association of Teachers of Social Studies here today. The President, Mr. Popper declared, had "taken advantage of a technicality to thwart the expressed will of Congress," with the result that the act had been "scrapped."

The association before which he spoke is one of a dozen specialized groups meeting simultaneously with the eighty-third annual convention of the New Jersey Teachers' Association.

"Because war does not legally exist in China," Mr. Popper said, "the Neutrality Act has been relegated to the scrap heap. The United States apparently is preparing to take a definite role in the world alliance of fascist dictatorships on the one hand and the democratic and communist states on the other.

"We are proceeding under the assumption that mediation will fail."

Mr. Popper asked what measures, if mediation failed, could the United States take to reaffirm the validity of treaties and agreements which Japan had violated. Answering his own question, he held that a private boycott, unsupported by force or law, was not likely to be decisive, but if sanctions were applied legally suspending commercial intercourse, "Japan would be struck a telling blow."

On the other hand, he admitted, sanctions would mean the risk of war, and if the United States took that risk, the American people should be very clear on why it was done. It would not be justified in defense of the Open Door policy nor for the protection of Americans "who insist on frequenting war zones."

Also it should be made very clear to Americans that if the United States, through the application of sanctions against Japan or for other reasons became involved in war with Nippon, it would be "war by the United States alone," Mr. Popper held.

"No matter what final and righteous resolutions are adopted in Geneva or Brussels," he added, "the United States alone would be in a position to fight. Britain and Italy, France and Germany are in a fierce European deadlock and Russia is shackled by the alliance of the anti-communist states."

Mr. Popper favored invoking of the Neutrality Act in connection with the war in the Far East not because he felt it would have an immediate decisive effect on either China or Japan, but because "it would provide a barrier across the road to war—a road we may be traveling if we continue to castigate aggressors without being willing either to fight them or to give them satisfaction."

More 'Safe' Highways Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 13—Out of 3,000,000 miles of streets and highways in the United States, there are today approximately only 1000 miles of "advanced" highways, according to Paul Hoffman, president of the Studebaker Corporation and head of the Automotive Safety Foundation. He defined "advanced" highways as roads where there are divided lanes and grade separations and on which 98 per cent of the causes of accidents have been removed.

"We should have roadways like this along 100,000 miles of the country's principal traffic arteries," he told the concluding session of the five-day Commercial Investment Trust Safety Foundation seminar at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here last night.

"We must engineer as much safety as we can into our streets and highways."

Mr. Hoffman estimated the cost of the job he proposed, with the necessary improvements of secondary roads, at between $50,000,000,000 and $70,000,000,000, and said the work could be done in 25 years, while, at the present tax rate, it could be paid for in 43 years.

The accident hazard could be reduced most quickly by selective enforcement against actual risks rather than by police enforcement for technical violation of traffic laws, he held, dding that the future of the automotive industry depended largely upon the solution of the highway problem.

Freight Rate Cut For Rails Opposed

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP)—Cornelius H. Callaghan, manager of the Maritime Association of the Port of New York, told the 28th annual convention of the New York State Waterways Association yesterday that coastal and inland water shippers, as well as the nation itself, would be adversely affected should railroads be per mitted to reduce rates for long hauls.

Mr. Callaghan said that enactment of the bill, introduced by Representative Samuel B. Pettengill (D) of Indiana, and passed by the House of Representatives at the past session, would "tend to eliminate some 259 vessels of about one million tons operating in the Atlantic and Gulf coastwise trades and 350 vessels of approximately two million tons engaged in the intercoastal trade."

Recount Ordered In New Jersey Vote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 13—Chief Justic Thomas J. Brogan, of the New Jersey Supreme Court, issued an order today calling for a recount of the ballots in Hudson County in the recent gubernatorial election.

The order was issued on petition of counsel for the Rev. Lester H. Clee, of Newark, Republican candidate for Governor and who was defeated by 46,630 votes in the entire state, losing in Hudson County by 120,000 votes. The successful candidate was United States Senator A. Harry Moore, who was twice Governor.

There has been no day set for the recount, but it is unofficially understood that it will begin in about five days.

The Republicans may also have a recount later in Middlesex, Bergen and Passaic Counties, it was added.

Runaway Balloon Plunges Northern France in Darkness

CHAUMONT, France, Nov. 13 (AP)—A runaway British balloon crashed today near Signeville, 15 miles from Chaumont, after drifting wildly across the English Channel and northern France. No one was aboard.

The balloon, belonging to the British air force and carrying valuable meteorological instruments, broke loose from its moorings at an airdrome near Ramsgate last night, with two miles of cable dangling. This cable wrecked French power lines, depriving a million persons of electric light.

As soon as the balloon crashed, workmen started clearing the wreckage from more high tension wires on which it had tangled. Gendarmes patrolled roads to keep the curious away.

Chaumont, 134 miles east-southeast of Paris, is about 250 miles from Boulogne-sur-Mer, where it drifted across the French coast last night.

Haiti Asks U. S., Cuba and Mexico to Mediate

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 13

The Department of State announced today it had received a request from President Vincent of Haiti for the United States to offer its good offices, together with Cuba and Mexico, toward seeking a solution of the Haitian-Dominican dispute.

During his visit here this week, Georges Leger, foreign minister of Haiti, charged the Dominicans had not complied with an agreement for an impartial investigation by a joint Haitian-Dominican commission into the alleged killing of many Haitians in Dominican territory.

'Anti-Red' Zone In China Hinted As Japanese Aim

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 13—While Japan has no intention of setting up in North China an independent state under her guardianship, "some special arrangement" to protect Japanese interests and to prevent China from being "sovietized," no doubt will be demanded in peace negotiations, Shingoro Takaishi, editor of the Osaka Mainichi and the Tokyo Nichi Nichi, suggested in an address before members of the Foreign Policy Association here today.

Appearing on a joint program with Dr. Hu Shih, dean of National University at Peiping, to discuss issues behind the Far Eastern conflict, Mr. Takaishi presented the viewpoint of the official mission from Japan, now touring the United States to explain the Japanese version of the war in the Far East. He held that the development of a puppet state in North China would be too expensive for Japanese economy to maintain.

A more probable development, he thought, would be the creation of "a safety zone or an anti-Communist corridor." Such an instrument, according to the Japanese editor, would be following the tradition of western powers, many of whom made various "special arrangements" with China in the past "to meet expediencies and necessities arising from China's abnormalities."

Dance 'Illustrates' Iturbi's Program

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 13 (AP)—A symphony orchestra took the place of traditional Spanish guitars Thursday night in an innovation in serious music here.

The Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra, under the direction of Jose Iturbi, furnished music for Monna Montes, Rosita Ortega, Angel Cansino and Juan Martinez, Spanish dancers, and Chacha Aguilar, contralto.

The dancers performed on the front of the Eastman Theater stage, with the orchestra in the rear, in typical Spanish style. A capacity house gave musicians and artists an ovation.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Stations

Pennsylvania

Hazelton—Series electrical transcriptions, Wednesdays, Nov. 24, Dec. 1, 8, 15, 8 p. m., WAZL, 1420kc.

Lancaster—Series electrical transcriptions, Sundays, Nov. 21, 28, Dec. 5, 12, 7:15 p. m., WGAL, 1500kc.

Scranton—Series electrical transcriptions, Sundays, Nov. 21, 28, Dec. 5, 12, 4:15 p. m., WGBI, 880kc.

Change in Schedule

Pennsylvania

Easton—Series electric transcriptions, Thursdays, Nov. 18, 25, 12:45 p. m., WEST, 1200kc.

Peace Organizations Pick Official Stamp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 13—Peace organizations all over the world have accepted as their official stamp a sticker originated by Mrs. Charles F. Robbins Jr. of Llewellyn Park, West Orange, and developed by members of the New Jersey Joint Council on International Relations and Workers for World Peace of the Oranges and Maplewood. It is a white sticker with a green and white globe of the world encircled by a bright green band with the words, "Peace Is the New Patriotism." On the borders are the words, "Encircle The Globe With This Thought."

C. I. O. Bargaining Rejected For N. Y. City Tube Employees

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 13—Demands by the Transport Workers' Union of America, affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization, that it be recognized as the sole bargaining agency for 5400 employees of the city-owned independent subway system has been rejected by the board of transportation, presumably with the approval of the LaGuardia administration, it was learned here today, the board having refused to attend any hearings or informal conferences between representatives of the union and the New York State Labor Relations Board.

The transportation body has told the State Labor Relations Board, it was said in informed quarters, that since it is in itself a state agency, it is exempt from the provisions of the "Little Wagner Act," upon which the transport workers' union bases its demand for recognition.

The union, before making demands on the independent subway management, had, through workers' referenda, got the right to act as the sole bargaining agency for all workers employed by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and all save a few employees of the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit. On both these systems it has obtained closed-shop agreements.

In contradistinction to this, the best it has been able to do on the city-owned system is to get an employee-representation plan, which was agreed to following a referendum last January. This election resulted in the setting up of an employee board of 71 members, 51 of whom are elected on the transport workers' union ticket.

Strike threats by the union preceded the settlement of the differences between the transport workers' organization and the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit. Peace was brought about through the appointment by Mayor LaGuardia of a fact-finding committee, which succeeded in drafting a closed-shop agreement. During these negotiations Mayor LaGuardia was reported favorable to the union's demands and on three occasions praised its leaders for their "moderate" conduct, singling out Michael J. Quill, president of the union, for his "sensible" conduct.

The attitude of the administration in the present relations between the union and the city-owned transit system was, therefore, characterized by union leaders today as "a distinct surprise."

The union would, it was said, appeal to the legislature that convenes in January should it fail in its negotiations with the State Labor Board. The next legislature will have seven American Labor Party assemblymen, all of whom are elected with the union's backing.

Admiral Byrd Backs Hull

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 13—Support of the peace policies of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, will go a long way toward bringing to an end the wars in China and Spain and in dissipating the war clouds everywhere, in the opinion of Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, the explorer.

"If the people of this nation will give the state department intelligent backing, I would, in spite of the critical international situation, feel very optimistic about the outcome," Admiral Byrd said in a coast-to-coast radio address under the auspices of the Byrd Associates last night. "Lend Secretary Hull your support. That is my answer to millions who want to know what you can do to help end the present fighting and to prevent a world war."

Declaring that in a time of international crisis the state department should occupy a favored position on a plane beyond the reach of politics and personal ambition, Admiral Byrd praised Mr. Hull for being "wise, able and tolerant."

"Today international law can be broken at will," he continued. "What would be the situation in a community of men and women where there is no law or police force? Acquisitive men would bully the weak and take what they needed. They would respect only power.

"Force can be applied to a recalcitrant nation by peace-loving nations without necessarily fighting. Various economics moves can be made. Supplies, arms and credit can be given to the weak nation that is unfairly attacked by the aggressor nation. The most effective force short of war would be a trade boycott which would be devastating to the aggressor nations.

"If the Secretary of State feels that he needs authority to do more than make futile protests, then the Administration should be given that authority by Congress."

Admiral Byrd came out strongly for changes in the Neutrality Act "so the President will not have to invoke it if Japan declares war on China." He held that the act was impractical.

Jobless Urged to Register.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 13—John D. Rockefeller, Owen D. Young and the Rev. Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin are out today with an appeal to the unemployed throughout the nation to register in the forthcoming census of the jobless.

Their appeals were voiced over a coast-to-coast hook-up by the National Broadcasting Company, acting in co-operation with the Federal Unemployment Census Bureau, last night, when they stressed that accurate figures of the number of persons without work were necessary before any solution of the unemployment problem could be had.

Mr. Rockefeller's interests are worldwide; Mr. Young is chairman of the board of the General Electric Company, and Dr. Coffin is president of the Union Theological Seminary. Their radiocast addresses followed announcement by Albert Goldman, New York City postmaster, of his arrangements for distributing unemployment registration blanks and checking them with the aid of business, civic, educational, charitable and patriotic organizations.

These arrangements connect up with the program of Lieut. Col. Brehon D. Somervell, Federal Works Progress Administration here, to register employees of his agency.

"Business alone can ultimately provide the opportunity for work on a continuing basis and on an adequate scale," Mr. Rockefeller said. "This it can do only if it has the nation back of it and sufficient freedom of action and initiative to enable it to go forward confidently and unafraid. As a prerequisite to such an undertaking, accurate information in regard to the capabilities and fitness for various classes, of work of those now unemployed must be secured."

Mr. Young addressed the mothers and women of the nation directly, urging them to see that every unemployed member of their families was registered in the unemployment census.

Windsors to Buy Home In Suburbs of Paris

PARIS, Nov. 13 (AP)—Plans of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor to buy a home in France were disclosed yesterday. Friends said this indicated there was little prospect of an early journey to the United States.

A person close to the couple said their long drives in the Paris suburbs, taken almost daily recently, were in search of a suitable house in which to settle down after five months of travel.

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BOSTON

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And for beauty: 1847 Rogers Bros. Silverplate

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Jubilee set of 60 pieces
$59.50
A saving to you of $11.50

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Legacy—in the chest
Lovelace . . . First Love . . .
Sylvia. Sketched in this order.

Complete with Roll top chest lined in tarnish proof lustre velvet.

Set Contains:

8 Dinner Knives	$14.00
8 Dinner Forks	10.65
16 Tea Spoons	10.60
8 Dessert Spoons	10.65
8 Salad Forks	9.30
8 Butter Spreaders (Or Iced Tea Spoons)	9.30
1 Butter Knife	1.00
1 Sugar Spoon	1.00
1 Serving Spoon	2.25
1 Serving Fork	2.25

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—dedicated to smart people who don't drop out of the social calendar even for the "great event." The fishtail jacket is graceful when you enter a room. The dress beneath has just a bit of shoulder cover (if you gather after dinner around the fireplace, why not slip off the jacket and show the dress alone?). In black or delphinium blue. Sizes 12 to 20, $19.95.

FILENE'S COMFORTABLE, RESTFUL MATERNITY SHOP, SIXTH FLOOR
BOSTON

Ace Golf Shots Mount to 708 For the Season

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP)—Latest bulletin on the Associated Press national hole-in-one club, a thriving organization open to any star or duffer who has enough horse shoes in his pocket to get an ace and prove it:

Forty-four prize shots were reported in the last batch to run the nation's bonafide production of aces to 708 for the year. The Hoosiers of Indiana lead the big parade with 84, and New York following with 62. Texas, leader last year, is down the list with 43. Every state except North Carolina and Vermont have reported aces.

Longest ace of the last reported was a 242-yarder by John M. Flynn of New Orleans on the last hole of the Audubon course.

Tom Boltz and Lorn Parrish, citizens of Parkersburg, W. Va., had no respect for distance either. Each bagged a hole-in-one on the 235-yard first hole of the Nicely-Villa Field Club course.

W. E. Helm of Biloxi, Miss., scored an ace on the 150-yard tenth of the Biloxi Country Club on the tenth day of the tenth month.

Professional Mel Smith of French Lick, Ind., told Ralph O'Hara of Chicago that he'd show him how to play the French Lick West Course. On the 130-yard sixteenth, O'Hara scored an ace.

Professional Fred Haas Sr., father of New Orleans' great young amateur star, joined the ace brigade with a one-shotter on the 128-yard seventh of Colonial Country Club.

After 27 years of trying, professional Gunnar Nelson of Rockford, Ill., sank an ace on the 157-yard seventh hole of the Rockford Country Club.

And to show the folks in Casper, Wyo., that she's the city's leading lady, Mrs. J. F. Cowan, wife of the mayor, sank a hole-in-one on the 180-yard sixth of the Jasper Country Club. Others who reported aces came from all sections of the country. Among them were:

Eastern

Bob Wallace, Allentown, Penna., 6th hole, 220 yards, Berkleigh C. C. Joseph Rafferty, Philadelphia, 5th hole, 235 yards, Roxborough C. C. John L. Sullivan, New York, 4th hole, 140 yards, Springfield, N. J., C. C Sherman L. Parmenter, New York, 8th hole 146 yards, Hotel Hershey G. C. James How, Buffalo, N. Y., 12th hole, 160 yards, Buffalo C. C.

Middlewestern

Bob Perrill, Coffeyville, Kan., 3rd hole, 165 yards, Edgewood C. C. Jim Hanson, Coffeyville, Kan., 3rd hole, 165 yards, Edgewood G. C. C. E. Hixon, Rapid City, S. D., 3rd hole, 170 yards, Rapid City C. C. W. E. Whorrall, Beaman, Iowa, 1st hole, 186 yards, Eldora G. C. William E. Bradshaw, La Harpe, Ill., 3rd hole, 150 yards, La Harpe course H. A. Slusser, Villa Grove, Ill., 8th hole, 127 yards, Grove C. C. Curtis W. Busher, Decatur, Ill., 9th hole, 175 yards, Decatur, C. C. Oval Waite, Fort Wayne, Ind., 8th hole, 230 yards, Elks' C. C.

Western and Far Western

Mrs. J. P. Mills, Tacoma, Wash., 8th hole, 182 yards, Meadow Park. Mrs. Herbert Fry, Tacoma, 12th hole, 140 yards, Brookdale. G. F. Harbord, Tacoma, 15th hole, 130 yards, Brookdale. Richard Nofke, Tacoma, 16th hole, 145 yards, Allenmore. Don Holbrook, Spokane, Wash., 3rd hole, 165 yards, Indian Canyon. Prof. F. W. Candee, Spokane, 3rd hole, 192 yards, Colfax, Wash., G. C. Harry Wallach Jr., San Francisco, 14th hole, 200 yards, Lake Merced C. C. Dr. Ernest Sloman, San Francisco, 17th hole, 140 yards, Lake Merced. William Yore, Alameda, Calif., 4th hole, 160 yards, Alameda Municipal. Manuel Rondon, Redwood City, Calif., 9th hole, 165 yards, Menlo C. C. Mrs. Henry Folmer, Denver, Colo., 8th hole, 150 yards, Overland Park. Frank Rice, Lamar, Colo., 8th hole, 155 yards, Las Animas, Colo., G. C. Charles L. Wignall, Port Arthur, Texas, 3rd hole, 135 yards, Port Arthur C. C. Louis Kading, Billings, Mont., 9th hole, 140 yards, Billings G. C. Wilbur Dankowski, Cheyenne, Wyo., 2nd hole, 152 yards, Airport G. C. C. A. Schick, Cheyenne, 7th hole, 111 yards, Airport G. C.

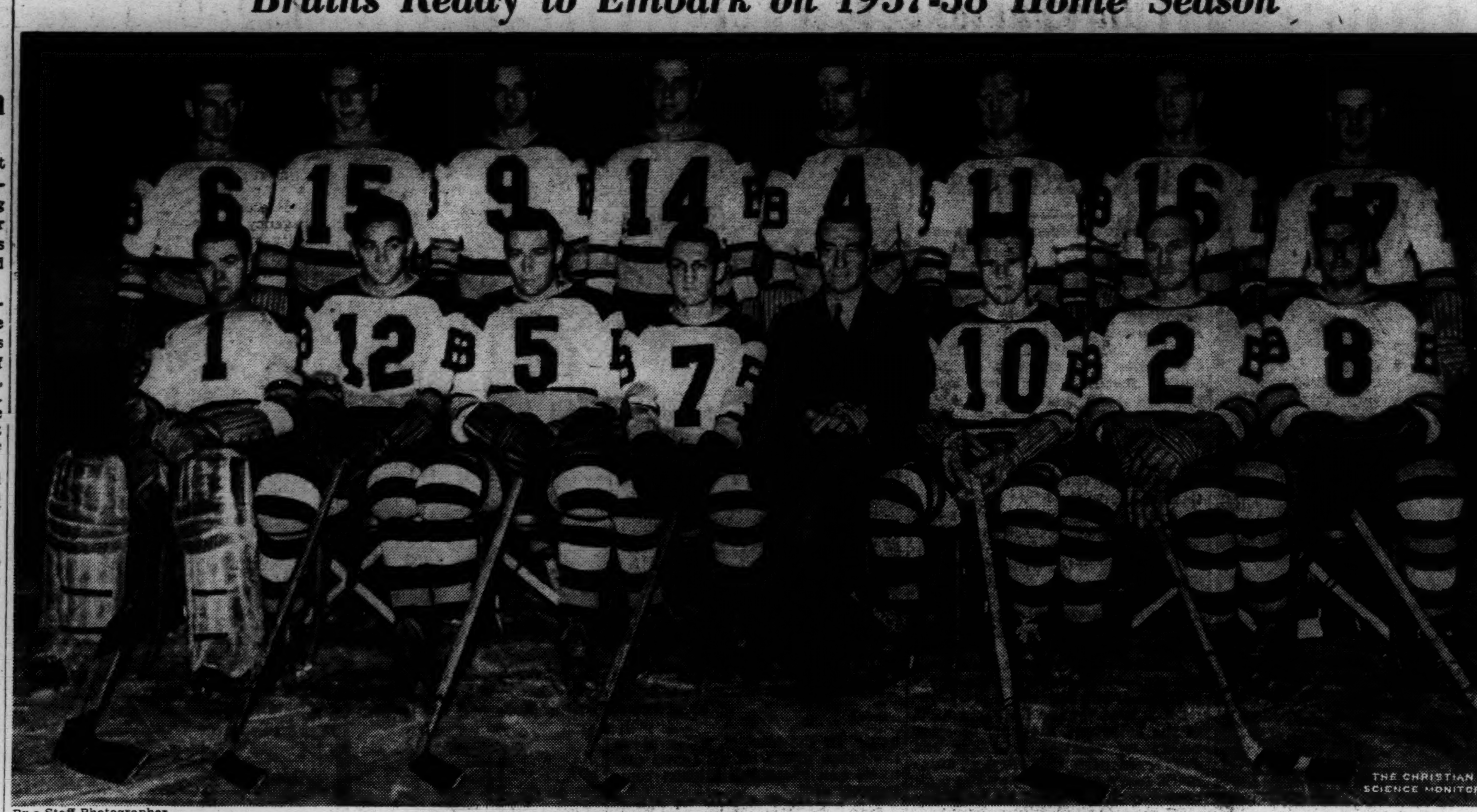
Southern

Bert McDowell, Baton Rouge, La., 8th hole, 120 yards, Louisiana State G. C. Warren Renfroe, Baton Rouge, 8th hole, 120 yards, Louisiana State G. C. Guy Vaughan Jr., Spartanburg, S. C., 11th hole, 130 yards, Shoresbrook G. C. Mrs. W. R. Gutekunst, Martinsburg, W. Va., 14th hole, 138 yards, Opequon G. C. R. L. Taylor, Atlanta, Ga., 3rd hole, 175 yards, Candler Park. C. D. Garner, Atlanta, 14th hole, 165 yards, Capital City, S. C. Henry W. Dubois, Savannah, Ga., 1st hole, 190 yards, Savannah Municipal.

Open Four-Day Match

MELBOURNE, Nov. 13 (CP Cable)—The touring New Zealand cricket team opened a four-day match against Victoria, yesterday, scoring 124 runs for 4 wickets when rain brought play to a close. In their first match in Australia, the New Zealanders met with a 10-wickets defeat by South Australia.

Bruins Ready to Embark on 1937-38 Home Season



By a Staff Photographer

Back Row (left to right): Ray Getliffe, Milton Schmidt, Leroy Goldsworthy, Woody Dumart, Charlie Sands, Red Beattie, Art Jackson, Bobby Bauer. Front Row (left to right): Tiny Thompson, Bill Hollett, Dit Clapper, Cooney Weiland, Art Ross, vice-president; Bill Cowley, Eddie Shore and Jack Portland.

The Sports Horizon

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 13—One of the most interesting performances on behalf of sports was staged through the midnight hours between Wednesday night and Thursday noon this week, when Madison Square Garden closed the National Horse Show and prepared for the National hockey season, all in a trifle over 12 hours.

James McNally, the veteran superintendent of the Garden, with his assistants, somewhat aided by Ned King, who holds down a similar position with the Horse Show Association, were the heroes of the performance, with a cast of machines that were the latest thing in this machine age.

Structures Torn Down

Barely had the final audience of the show scattered to their homes, after filling every nook and corner of the building until midnight, when carpenters, iron workers, shovelers and the rest of the rank and file poured in. First, the promenade railing had to be torn down, which surrounded the horse show ring, and then the various structures which held the members' box, the band and the press box also had to be removed. Great open trucks came in, and the first hour found them piling up on the floor of the tanbark padded floor, packed down almost solid by the week of pressure from the feet of the horses. Gradually the carpenters tore down the staircases erected for the access to the boxes and seats, and then all these structures were loaded on the trucks and carted away.

Then the prima donnas entered, two great big Diesel shovels, and the attack on the floor began. Plowing through the packed surface, back and forth they went, carrying great chunks of material and dumping them down the famous chute into the subbasement until bare spots began to appear, and finally the tons of material had disappeared into the great maw. Meantime, King had been busy down in the basement, hustling the high bred horses which had delighted the onlookers during the week out of their quarters on their way home, while big horse vans, filled to the brim with the steeds, choked the street outside and every available open lot in the vicinity. Then he had his turn at the carpenters, as the stalls which filled every nook and corner of the Garden basement were torn down.

Finally, after more than six hours of steady work, the last horse and the big machines departed, and then came the construction of the hockey arena, with its fences and the freezing of the ice. This took longer than the usual three hours, due to the heat which the padded surface of the ring had preserved during the week, and long before the task was accomplished the hockey players were clamoring around the edge, awaiting a chance for some practice at least before the audience should arrive for the opening game of the season. All the way down from the Rangers themselves, who had been waiting for several days for a chance to resume their vocations, down through the lesser teams which also use the Garden, the Rovers, the Manhattan Arrows and the Stock Exchange Brokers, were all there in full force, waiting for their chance.

Finally, all was prepared, and the gigantic task had been completed, even more speedily than had been estimated. The stage managers retired to an honorable rest, as did the big machines, the trucks and the horses. The task was accomplished.

While the winter sports fans are already hard at work planning and laying out outdoor and indoor rinks, ski runs, and bobsleigh runs, hoping for better weather conditions than those which all but wrecked their sport last winter, the balance of the sporting world, including the omnipresent motorboat enthusiast, are turning south, and another month will see Florida awaiting its winter population of more than a million visitors, with the greatest expansion of facilities the state has seen since the boom days of the twenties. Both the east coast and the west or Gulf coast expect to participate as never before, the latter profiting by the long awaited completion of the trans-Florida canal through the Everglades and Lake Okeechobee, now ready for full operation.

Additional Slips

On the East Coast interior waterway, from Fernandina on the north to Key West, every city and town within hailing distance of water is enlarging or building additional slips, and other features. Even Miami, not satisfied with its premier position, as the outstanding yachting and motorboat center of the South, and has made additional arrangements for yacht moorings in Biscayne Bay, so that its municipal accommodations are equipped to handle 500 boats, with private boat yards and other marina ready to take care of 700 more. Its associate cities, West Palm Beach has a new anchorage for large yachts, and Fort Pierce and new marina.

At the other end of the canal, Fort Myers, western mouth, is not quite ready yet, but hopes to complete its new boat harbor by the end of January, when the tide reached its height, while St. Petersburg and Tampa are also expanding and will be ready for the expected influx of east coast boats. Bradenton and Gulfport are also finely equipped to care for the visitors.

Meantime, the Great Lakes are not idle, and the United States Army engineers are busy inspecting the layout, to ascertain new harbors of refuge for the smaller craft. Eight public hearings are scheduled, covering every bit of the lakes, beginning at Duluth on Nov. 30, and continuing as follows: Rochester, for Lake Ontario, Dec. 6; Cleveland, for the eastern part of Lake Erie, Dec. 8; Detroit, Dec. 10, for the rest of Lake Erie and Lake Huron; with hearing at Chicago, Dec. 14, Milwaukee, Dec. 15, and Muskegon, Mich., Dec. 17, dividing the shores of Lake Michigan between them.

Crane Leading In Pocket Billiards

World's Professional Pocket Billiard Standing

	W	L	P.C.
Irving Crane, Livonia, N. Y.	7	2	.778
Willie Mosconi, Philadelphia	6	3	.667
Ralph Greenleaf, New York	6	3	.667
Erwin Rudolph, Cleveland	6	3	.667
Jimmy Caras, Wilmington, Del.	7	4	.636
Andrew Ponzi, Philadelphia	6	5	.545
Benny Allen, Kansas City	5	6	.455
Onofrio Lauri, Brooklyn	5	6	.455
Marcel Camp, Detroit	5	6	.455
Joe Diehl, Rockford, Ill.	4	7	.364
Charles Seaback, Boston	3	8	.273
George Kelly, Philadelphia	2	9	.182

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13 (AP)—Erwin Rudolph of Cleveland came from behind to beat Willie Mosconi of Philadelphia, 125 to 121, in 49 innings in the world's pocket billiard championship tourney last night.

Jimmy Caras of Wilmington, Del., took undisputed possession of fifth place, beating Andrew Ponzi of Philadelphia, 125 to 34 in 20 innings, in the other night game.

Consider Changes In NAPBL Constitution

DURHAM, N. C., Nov. 13 (AP)—Proposed changes in the constitution of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues were discussed here yesterday by William G. Bramham, national president, and the three members of the executive committee.

They said the proposed changes would not be made public until the association's annual meeting starting Dec. 1 at Milwaukee, Wis.

"We are just whipping our recommendations into shape," said George Trautman, of Columbia, Ohio, representative of AA leagues. "We are suggesting quite a few changes and, no doubt, there will be others proposed by leagues and individuals.

"Some of them are of very little interest to the public and are recommended merely to clarify the language of the constitution. There are others which we believe, if adopted, will keep our minor league law in conformation with changing times and conditions."

Eastern College Scores

Harvard		Yale	
54-Springfield	0	26-Maine	0
34-Brown	7	27-Pennsylvania	7
0-Navy	0	15-Army	7
2-Dartmouth	20	9-Cornell	0
34-Princeton	6	9-Dartmouth	9
6-Army	7	19-Brown	0
130	40	105	33

Cornell		Dartmouth	
26-Penn State	19	39-Bates	0
40-Colgate	7	31-Amherst	7
20-Princeton	7	42-Springfield	0
6-Syracuse	14	41-Brown	0
0-Yale	9	20-Harvard	2
14-Columbia	0	9-Yale	9
		33-Princeton	9
06	56	215	27

Columbia		Syracuse	
40-Williams	6	26-Clarkson	6
18-Army	21	40-St. Lawrence	0
26-Pennsylvania	6	14-Cornell	6
6-Brown	7	0-Maryland	13
0-Cornell	14	19-Penn. State	13
6-Navy	13	27-West. Reserve	6
96	67	126	44

Holy Cross		Pittsburgh	
21-St. Anselm	0	59-Ohio Wesleyan	0
7-Providence	0	20-West Virginia	0
27-Georgetown	6	6-Duquesne	0
7-Georgia	6	0-Fordham	0
6-W. Maryland	0	21-Wisconsin	0
0-Temple	0	25-Carnegie Tech	14
12-Colgate	7	21-Notre Dame	6
80	19	152	20

Colgate		Brown	
21-St. Lawrence	0	20-Conn. State	0
7-Cornell	40	13-R. I. State	6
34-St. Bonavent.	0	7-Harvard	34
6-Tulane	7	0-Dartmouth	41
0-Duke	13	7-Columbia	6
7-N. Y. U.	14	19-Tufts	0
7-Holy Cross	12	0-Yale	19
82	86	66	106

Pennsylvania		Fordham	
28-Maryland	21	66-F. & M.	0
7-Yale	27	48-Waynesburg	0
6-Columbia	26	0-Pittsburgh	0
0-Georgetown	0	7-Tex. Christ'n	6
14-Navy	7	14-No. Carolina	0
0-Penn. St	7	21-Purdue	3
55	88	156	9

New York		Annapolis	
37-Penn M. C.	6	45-W. & M.	0
18-Carnegie Tech	14	32-The Citadel	0
6-No. Carolina	19	40-Virginia	13
59-St. John's	0	0-Harvard	0
0-Lafayette	13	7-Notre Dame	9
14-Colgate	7	7-Pennsylvania	14
13-Lehigh	0	13-Columbia	6
147	59	144	42

Princeton		West Point	
26-Virginia	6	21-Clemson	6
7-Cornell	20	21-Columbia	18
16-Chicago	7	7-Yale	15
6-Rutgers	0	47-Washington	7
6-Harvard	34	20-Virginia M. I.	7
9-Dartmouth	33	7-Harvard	6
70	94	123	59

Another Drawn Game

World Chess Standing

	Games Won	Games Drawn	Games Lost	Points For	Points Agst
Alexander Alekhine	6	7	3	9½	6½
Max Euwe	3	7	6	6½	9½

ROTTERDAM, Netherlands, Nov. 13 (AP)—Dr. Max Euwe of Amsterdam, champion, and Dr. Alexander Alekhine of Paris drew in 65 moves in the sixteenth game of their match for the world chess championship last night. The seventeenth game will be played Sunday night at The Hague. Thirty games in all are to be played.

Babe Ruth in Golf Match

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP)—Two famous sluggers, John Montague and Babe Ruth, will hook up in a golfing duel for charity at the Fresh Meadow Club, Flushing, L. I., tomorrow. Two well-known women golfers, Mrs. Sylvia Annenberg of Flushing and Babe Didrikson, the tall Texan, will be their partners in the exhibition, the two Babes playing together.

Construction Plans Drawn For Tokyo Olympic Stadium

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—In the October issue of the Olympic News which is issued monthly by the organizing committee of the XIIth Olympiad which is to be held here in 1940, plans for the main stadium are described. The construction plans have been drawn up by the sports department of the organizing committee with the co-operation of the Amateur Athletic Federation of Japan and are now to be sent to the International Amateur Athletic Federation for official approval.

According to the announcement in Olympic News, the plans call for a reconstruction of the existing Meiji Shrine Stadium. In drawing up the plan, the main stadium of the Berlin Olympic Games was taken as a model, and stadiums at Amsterdam and Los Angeles were also referred to.

The foremost part of the main stand and the jumping field are separated by 6 meters, the maximum distance obtainable on the site allotted for the stadium in the Outer Garden of Meiji Shrine, to ease the congestion expected at the opening ceremony and for the smooth running of the program. On the opposite side of the track, 4 meters separate the stand and the second jumping field.

Charles Hunter, coach, and William H. Sefton, captain of the United States track and field team which visited Japan this summer, expressed their satisfaction with these plans.

Four Hundred Meter Track

The track measures 400 meters to a lap, and the curves are monocentric semi-circles of 36.50 meter radius. The number of lanes is nine on the home stretch and eight on the back stretch, adding one each to the numbers provided in the stadium of the Berlin Olympics. The width of a lane is 1.25 meters, conforming to the rules of the IAAF, and the AAF of Japan, and taking into consideration the width of the newly-adopted hurdles.

For the 100-meter, 110-meter hurdle, women's 100-meter and women's 80-meter hurdle races, six of the lanes on the home stretch, omitting two on the inside and one on the outside, will be used, and for the 200-meter, women's 200-meter, 400-meter, 400-meter hurdle, 400-meter relay and women's 400-meter relay race, six lanes, omitting the innermost and the outermost, will be used. As the innermost lane will be continuously used in various races of over 800 meters, and will naturally get cut up, it was considered advisable not to use this lane for races of less than 400 meters for which separate lanes are provided.

Lengthen Home Stretch

The home stretch is made 5 meters longer than that at the stadium at Berlin at the starting-end, and about 10 meters longer at the finish end. This will give the starter ample space for carrying out his mission, since, with this extension, a space of 10 meters in length is available behind the starting-line of the 110-meter hurdle race. The corresponding extension at the other end of the stretch is made in order to give symmetry in the construction of the track, at the same time taking into consideration the momentum of the sprinters after passing the finishing line.

The water-jump of the 3000-meter steeple-chase is placed on the opposite side, that is, on the side of the starting-lines of the 100-meter and 110-meter hurdle races. It may, however, be moved to some other point if it happens to interfere with the holding of ceremonies. At the point where the water jump is to be situated, a space of about 100 meters wide between the track and the main stand will serve to relieve congestion. There is a corresponding space of equal width on the opposite side to provide for symmetry.

Planning of the Field

For the convenience of spectators, it is desirable to place the jumping fields in the field proper, that is to say inside the track. But, as football matches will be played there, the two jumping fields are placed outside and on either side of the track parallel to the stands. The one nearer to the main stand will be used for the final, and the other for eliminating trials.

There are sand pits at both ends of each of the jumping fields to provide for a change in the direction of the wind. The distance between the sand pits is 60 meters, allowing 40-50 meters as the standard length of a runway. The whole width of the runway is 7.20 meters, allocating 2.40 meters to each of the three events to be held there, namely, pole vault, broad jump, and hop, step and jump. As the take-off boards used in the broad jump, and hop, step and jump are 1.22 meters wide, 2.40 meters, or about twice this width, were calculated sufficient for the width of a runway, providing for the shifting of the take-off boards. The width of the sand pit is 9.20 meters, or 2 meters more than that of the whole runway, and the length is 8 meters, assuring the jumpers absolute safety, taking 8 meters as the mark at which the broad jump will be won.

Fields for the high jump are situated inside the track facing the main stand, one close to the starting-line of the 100-meter race, and the other in a corresponding place close to the finish-line, in order to afford the spectators an unobstructed view of the competition, and at the same time taking into consideration the position of the sun. The sand pits measure 7 meters by 5 meters giving sufficient safety for any of the various methods of jumping such as roll-over and others. For the runway, 18 meters are taken as the standard length.

The Javelin Runways

Runways for the javelin throw are provided at both ends of the field, and are 8.60 meters in width, the maximum available because of the presence of the high jump runway. The length of the runway ought to be over 30 meters, and from the standpoint of the participating javelin throwers, it is desirable not to place the runways inside the main track. In order to comply with these conditions, however, the goal-posts to be used in football matches must be removed. After a discussion on this point, the Athletic Federation conceded, and the runways for the javelin throw were placed inside the main track. This disadvantage on the javelin throwers will have to be relieved as much as possible by suitable schedule in the program.

For the elimination trials of the hammer and discus throws, circles and cages are placed in the four corners of the field will be used for the sake of safety and spectators' convenience, and in the finals those placed at the center of the home stretch will be used for the convenience of both participants and spectators.

Circles for the shotput are placed at both ends of the field and parallel to the main stand. In the finals, however, the circle for the finals of the the hammer throw will be used. It was at first suggested to use the spaces left in the semi-circles, opposite the high jump fields, at both ends of the field as the circles for the shotput; but, as they proved to be too narrow for the purpose, sand pits of 5 meters square were installed there for the warming-up of the participants and as provision for future use.

The field is provided with watering equipment to keep the lawn and tracks in good condition, and with a drainage system to carry off the rain.

College Football Results

By the Associated Press

Arkansas Tech 54, Southwestern (Kan.) 0.
Birmingham-Southern 38, Spring Hill 0.
Central State T. 6, N. Illinois T. 6.
Coe 7, Grinnell 0.
Doane (Neb.) 33, Sterling 0.
East Tennessee T. 13, Maryville 10.
East Texas State T. 39, San Marcos 13.
Forthays State 7, Col. of Emporia 3.
Grand Rapids Jr. 34, Ferris Institute 14.
Hastings 20, Peru 0.
Howard 39, Emory & Henry 0.
Kansas Wesleyan 19, Baker 6.
Lafayette 150's 13, Cornell 150's 6.
Maryville T. 26, Central (Mo.) 0.
Mercer 20, Tampa 0.
Miami (Fla.) 21, Catholic U. 0.
Mid-Tennessee T. 7, Delta (Miss.) T. 0.
Murray (Ky.) T. 32, Morehead (Ky) T. 7.
Nebraska Central 13, Dana 0.
N. C. of Louisiana S. 21, Henderson (Ark.) T. 8.
N. Okla. T. 14, S. Okla. T. 12.
North Texas Aggies 27, College of Marshall 7.
North Texas T. 14, Trinity 7.
Ottawa 14, Bethany 6.
Pomona 0, California Tech 0.
Rhode Island State 13, Providence 0.
Rockhurst 13, Chillicothe Business 7.
St. Thomas (Minn.) 7, St. Olaf 7.
Southern (Ill.) T. 3, Eastern (Ill.) T. 0
Southwestern L. I. 0, Louisiana Tech 0.
Tarkio 33, Missouri Valley 13.
Texas A. & I. 33, Stephen F. Austin 6.
Wake Forest 24, Wofford 0.
Warrensburg (Mo.) T. 13, Kirksville T. 6.
West Virginia Wesleyan 7, Salem 0.
Willamette 6, Pacific 0.
William Jewell 13, Culver Stockton 7.
Yale Javees 13, Princeton Javees 13.

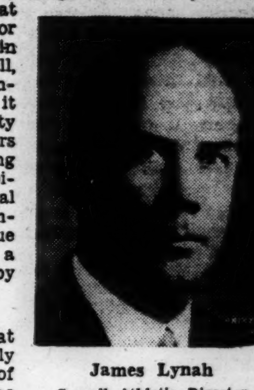
By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes

Sports Editor

Standardizing the Ivy League

While it must be admitted that the Ivy League is still far from a formal organization, it must also be admitted that two things have taken place during the past few days which have gone a long way toward tightening the bonds existing between the seven colleges that make up this body and serving to bring the colleges under a more standard procedure than was previously the case. Ever since Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Cornell, Columbia, Dartmouth and Pennsylvania started to associate themselves in league competition with the introduction of the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League, there has been a noticeable trend toward getting all of these colleges to observe the same rules and regulations regarding the standardizing of principles as well as practices; but to all outward appearances no great progress was made until the past month or so. The establishing of a central office in New York City with Asa A. Bushnell, Princeton '21, as director, and the announcement by Cornell University that it had adopted a "code of athletic eligibility designed to maintain long-standing barriers against football subsidizing and recruiting without, at the same time, imposing arbitrary restrictions on scholarship or financial aid to undergraduates," are two very important steps toward welding the Ivy League into a more concrete organization and a lessening of proselyting and subsidizing by the colleges which make up that group.



James Lynah

Cornell Athletic Director

Should Help the Big Three

While I am in no position to say that Harvard, Yale and Princeton are entirely free from proselyting and subsidizing of athletes, it is my firm conviction that the Big Three have for some years made an earnest effort to reduce those two evils as much as possible. That all three of them have made progress is certain; but it has been a hard battle and will continue so to be. Colleges can make all kinds of rules and standards of scholarship and employment regulations and can carry them out; but when it comes to keeping the alumni from proselyting and furnishing money to athletic stars "on the quiet," it is an entirely different matter. If one can believe half the stories one hears regarding this or that school football star being approached, offered and even given real inducements to go to a certain college, it is quite apparent that no way has as yet been found, even by Harvard, entirely to eliminate the zealous alumni from proselyting and subsidizing. Now that Cornell is putting its shoulder to the wheel which the Big Three have been turning with considerable success, it is to be hoped that all of the colleges which make up the Ivy League will work together. If they do, there is no question but what proselyting and subsidizing will be greatly reduced and, if they also refuse to schedule all colleges which are not pursuing a similar policy, it will force the latter to improve their ethical standards if they need improving.

Should Not Discriminate Against Athlete

James Lynah, who is the athletic director at Cornell and one of the prime movers in organizing the central office, pointed out one feature of the new Cornell regulations which I have always felt was too often ignored by the authorities at some of the colleges which were most deeply interested in purifying their athletics. When he gave to the public the new regulations, Lynah pointed to the part which says the regulations are "intended to prevent discrimination either in favor of, or against, a student because he is an athlete." It is the part which refers to discriminating against a student because he IS an athlete that I refer to. The athletic scholarship and pay for doing little or no work at a higher rate than is paid to the ordinary student should be abolished; but there is no reason why a good athlete should not receive a scholarship and be given work on just the same basis as any other student. It really looks as if another milestone had been passed on the way toward a higher ethical standard in intercollegiate sports.

President Jacobus Retained

That the vast majority of the members of the Professional Golfers' Association of America are quite satisfied with the administration which George R. Jacobus has given them during the past four years would seem to be evident from the vote which was cast in his favor at the annual meeting in Chicago this week. When an officer is re-elected by a vote of 57 to 2, it would seem as if he had done very satisfactory work. The organization has gone a long way toward improving the lot of the professional golfer as well as golf in general and there is every reason to predict that its future will do still more for the sport.

Bruins Sell McInenly

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 13 (AP)—The Springfield Indians of the International - American Hockey League yesterday bought Bert McInenly, reliable defenseman, from the Boston Bruins of the National League. McInenly had delayed in reporting to the Boston team's "farm" at Providence, missing league games with Cleveland tonight and New Haven Sunday. However, Tommy Filmore, stylish right wing, will play against Cleveland's Barons here tonight.

Rams Beat Friars, 13-0

CRANSTON, R. I., Nov. 13 (AP)—Rhode Island State College's football team conquered Providence College 13 to 0 in their annual intrastate game last night. The Rams made two final period touchdowns to score their second victory in the five-game series. The Rams marched 69 yards for their first touchdown early in the final chapter. Attempting to pass from behind his goal line late in the game, Bill Moge of the Friars fumbled and Herb Smith, State end, fell on the ball for his team's second score.

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Antiques Architecture

Home Building and Furnishing

A Saturday Page

Decorative Arts

English House Of Six-Rooms

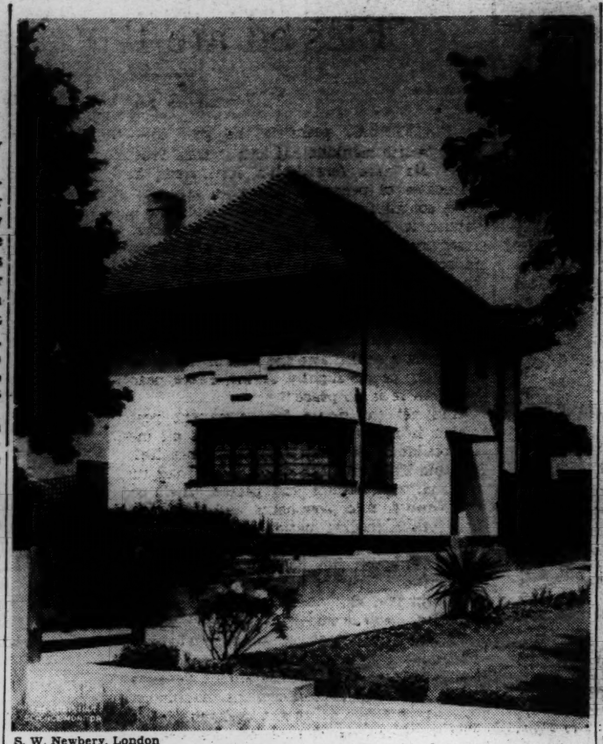
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The discovery of a house of moderate size which is really better than its neighbors is not an every day event. Such a house must have the usual number of living rooms and not less than three or four bedrooms. It must be planned on compact, labor-saving lines, so that it is easy and inexpensive to run, and it must be low in cost. Yet with all these requirements, it must also show originality of treatment, if it rates as superior.

The house illustrated is one which fulfills all these requirements remarkably well. A noteworthy feature is the wide, semi-circular sun-bay window on the southwest, while above this is a wide balcony approached through French doors from the principal bedroom.

In summer the balcony can be used for sleeping out, as well as for sitting out or sunbathing, for there is a parapet just high enough to insure privacy without interfering with the sunshine. In winter the wide windows to the living room admit the maximum amount of sunlight to the interior.



S. W. Newbery, London

Although this house is roughly 20 ft. by 30 without its porch, it contains six comfortable rooms, two of them 18ft. 6in. by 11. These are the lounge on the ground floor and a bedroom above it. It is built of brick covered with plaster or cement and the roof is tile. Designed by Mr. Noel W. Chappell, the building cost approximately £800, or $4000

The house was designed by Mr. Noel W. Chappell, and the cost of building was approximately £800, land, legal fees, road charges, etc., being approximately another £300.

Of the three bedrooms, the largest is about 19 feet by 12, and there are built-in wardrobe cupboards, a fitted lavatory basin and a bed recess. In addition, there is the balcony already mentioned. On the ground floor there is a dining room 12 feet by 12 feet, and the living room is about 19 feet by 12, without reckoning the wide sun-bay.

The house is detached from its neighbors, and is built with 11 inch cavity brickwork rendered and finished in snowcrete. Eave boards, down pipes and windows are painted green and the roof tiles are a subdued neutral brown. There is a tarred plinth all the way round.

Editor's note—Comparison of costs of the two small houses here is certain to call for explanation. Some points to be considered are the following. The house built in England was favored with a lower labor cost; it has a simpler plan; it has saves in its kitchen and bath; the general construction standard may be less expensive.

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An English Type In California

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

The "English Cottage" at the California House & Garden Exhibit is a one-story structure designed by Architects Arthur Kelly and Joe Estep to cost under $7000.

Large chimney, heavy hardwood front door, bay windows, wooden-blade shutters, and high-angle roof are some features of the exterior design whose color scheme is green and white.

The exterior walls are of the reinforced brick masonry construction, the bricks carefully laid and whitewashed to give the effect of age. The roof is of hand-split, resawn cedar shakes. Lead-clad downspouts and gutters keep the design.

The ceiling of the living room is of stucco with exposed beams and the walls are paneled in a kind of cedar. The dining room is finished in a scenic wall-paper, and the flooring in these two rooms is of hardwood.

The bedroom derives cosiness from the roof-slants which cut the upper portions of two opposite walls. Linoleum is used for the floor and walls of the bathroom. A rubber receptor makes an efficient floor for the shower compartment, where an automatic mixer assures the proper temperature of the water and a glass-door incloses the compartment.

Full tile walls are used in the kitchen and service porch. Gas-range and refrigerator are included in the kitchen cabinet arrangement, while on the service porch are the water heater and a forced-air unit providing heating and ventilating for the house. In the kitchen, a fan above the range draws off all fumes and odors and keeps the kitchen comfortably cool.

The cottage is set off by appropriate landscaping, the cost of which is in addition to the original $7000. An oak tree screens the living-room window casement. Shrubs hug the house, while grass stretches to the surrounding meter-high wall of artificial and natural stone.

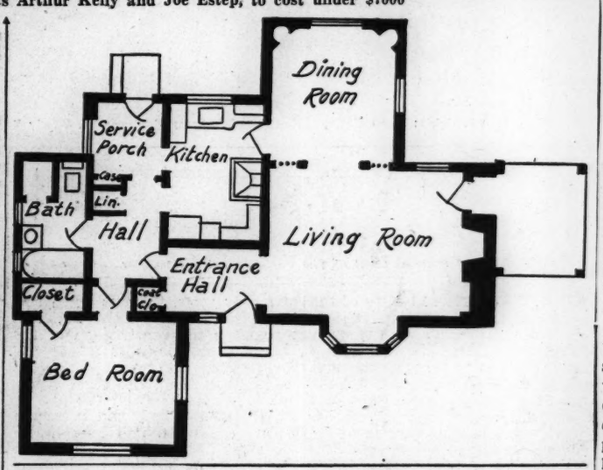
Exemplifying the beauty and charm derived from adaptations of old world architectural styles, the cottage lends itself to traditional furniture groupings. In the living room Anita Toor has taken advantage of the exposed beams to use modernized English pieces as well as antiques to preserve the decorative theme.

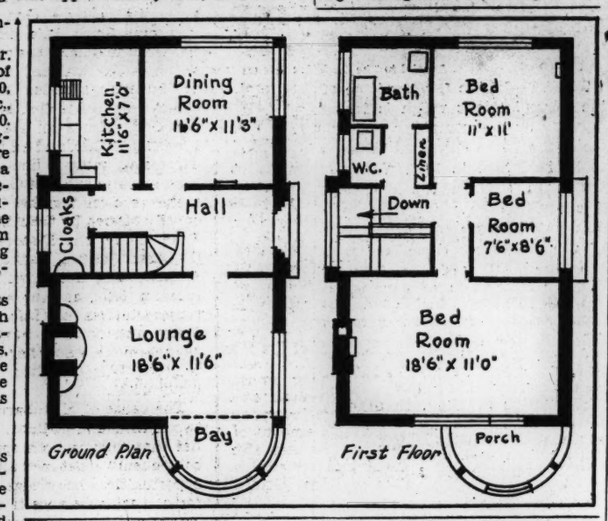
The living room is detached by way of a half-timber arch with balusters on each side. The floor is finished in oblong blocks grouped in squares, and the natural finish invites a fruit-wood dining ensemble. The scenic wall paper makes the cupboard and chandelier at home in English atmosphere.

The living room has two entrances from the outside. One enters from the yard by way of a small porch and through a convenient entrance hall. The other enters from a side driveway. A modern touch is the "Shutter Awning" installation on the prominent windows, with the light and air controlled from within.

Durward Grarbill Photo

In the House and Garden Exhibit now established in Los Angeles, several model homes have been erected covering a considerable range of costs. This is the English cottage containing four main rooms, designed by architects Arthur Kelly and Joe Estep, to cost under $7000





Survey Develops Building Hints

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

Are you planning a house? If you are, note the following ways to reduce cost without sacrifice of quality, as found by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce in a low-cost dwelling survey.

Investigate the proposed site with reference to neighborhood standard, utilities, special assessments, and residential and commercial trends of the district. Have the floor plan approximate a square, minimizing areas of the exterior walls; fix room dimensions to suit stock sizes of materials to be used; arrange rooms to eliminate halls, by having main house entrance open into living room, which is placed between dining room and sleeping quarters; provide rooms for more than one purpose, such as combining the functions of guest room, den, library and breakfast in one room.

Avoid providing more than one room for a single purpose; having a dining room, eliminate a breakfast room; having the living room, omit a den; avoid basement rooms, because the cost of building below grade is greater than on the main floor level.

Porches? Corner Windows

Eliminate porches for "looks"; a skilled designer can produce a suitable exterior without a porch; have corner windows in bed rooms, to provide best ventilation and more usable wall space for placement of furniture; rest the foundation on firm bearings, not on filled ground. Eliminate the basement in this region, as heating facilities for southern California homes have been developed which do not require a basement. Storage room can be more economically provided in added garage space, with easier accessibility and better light and air.

Simplify wall design to eliminate unnecessary corners; group windows in large areas rather than have them small and scattered; build chimneys and fireplaces into the exterior wall in order to form part of the wall; plan vertical and horizontal dimensions of walls and openings in multiples of the size of the unit masonry and mortar joint.

Have framing lumber cut to length at the mill, reducing cost for labor on the job site; use standard lengths and sizes of fittings; eliminate chimney bends and offsets; surround flue lining with only one thickness of brick or other masonry; combine fireplace with another fireplace or a barbecue spit or incinerator on the opposite side of the wall, requiring but one chimney with separate flues.

Floors; Roof; Trim

Explore possibilities of using a concrete or masonry slab for a floor to be covered with linoleum or other types; favor a low-pitched roof, which requires less roof covering and material for framing; use stock patterns of interior trim, such as sash, doors, windows, and ornamental woodwork.

Install plumbing fixtures in groups, such as having the bathroom group near the kitchen-laundry group; locate heating facilities as close as possible to the center of the dwelling; have an economical number of electricity outlets conveniently placed.

The Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce made its survey because it believed "most printed matter on the subject of housing is developed for national distribution, and is not applicable in the Pacific Southwest because of our different climatic conditions and construction practices."

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Some of the new bedsprings are cushioned in rubber, a process found very successful in automobile spring and motor mountings. Cracking is thus eliminated and the beds are more comfortable, the manufacturers claim.

"The Romance of Textiles"

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

In a broad sweeping panorama of the ages the rich and varied arts of the loom, in all old countries and from remote ages to the present, are rapidly displayed by Ethel Lewis in her new book The Romance of Textiles, published by Macmillan, New York at $4.

Like pottery and glass, weaving had its beginnings so far in the past that no one attempts to guess the time. But that seems to matter little to anyone except the archaeologist. Grasping whatever he may discover and trying to learn all its possible implications of technique and design, students of woven fabrics are likely to be content not to know of beginnings.

Instead, they eagerly seize and correlate whatever fragments come from the tombs of Egypt, perhaps made as early as 1500 B. C., comparing them with contemporary wall paintings and sculptured inscriptions. They treasure as priceless the work of the Copts of Egypt, done between 400 and 600 A. D., and Peruvian weavings of the same period from the opposite side of the world where burial places were in a similarly dry climate. That Africa and South America, separated by a then untraveled ocean should yield garments of the same sort of weaving excites special wonder.

These mentioned seem to be the most ancient examples in existence, and their quality proves that many centuries of weaving craft preceded their making.

The Romance of the matter is the same that goes with all human ventures and efforts to do difficult handiwork in building beautiful things. To produce these with that freedom and leisure which their finest qualities require, calls for the patronage of those rich in money and power. The succession of such supporters in many countries gives this record of Miss Lewis its abundant color and vitality and its historical cohesion.

Little part do the common people play as wearers of elegant weaving through many centuries, except as some of them do the work of producing the fine and costly things worn by royalty and nobility. The annals of plebian apparel are unwritten, for the prints of India, the silks of China first, then of Palermo, Genoa and Venice, were bought by only the few in any town or city.

Long before the 1660's when Louis XIV fostered the Gobelins, the Beauvais works and the Aubusson factory, rulers of China, Persia, Arabia, Rome, Spain and of the numerous independent republics of Italy had set up their own establishments for supplying their personal requirements or for stimulating industry and trade. Complimentary gifts, or tribute to a conqueror, were likely to be largely luxurious silk fabrics in many colors, patterned with consummate skill. Frequent allusions of history prove that these sumptuous trappings were counted companionable with jewels and golden vessels. The episode of Field of the Cloth of Gold is but a hint of the importance of loom products in habitual regal display, from the times of the Pharaohs and King Solomon to those of Shakespeare.

Fascination of Patterns

An admiration for the textiles of the Far East and the Near may be strong without much acquaintance with the nature and the significance of their patterns, but lacking acquaintance one misses a vitally important characteristic. Each country had its peculiar symbolism, explained in these pages, that of China being the most definite and complete.

Heading them all for this country stands the dragon, which might belong to either the earth or the sky, but none below high princely rank might wear one depicted with five toes. There were 12 imperial ornaments, among them the Sun, Moon, Mountain, Flowery Bird (phoenix), Water Grass, Fire, to each of which some distinctive significance was attached. Clouds and waves and other things were stylized in accepted forms, but employed with some liberty of variation.

Originating in Assyria, the Tree of Life, conventionalized from the date palm, is conspicuous in Persian work, as is the pomegranate, the mounted warrior, birds and animals. These appeared in ancient velvets and brocades and later in such rugs as are familiar now.

The religions, environments and cultures of different peoples accounted for patterns each used in weaving, natural forms being most commonly chosen. The lotus and papyrus that grew along the Nile were conventionalized by Egyptians, as were the sacred beetle and the phoenix. There are Biblical references to almond, palm, lily and pomegranate patterns, brought from Egypt and Babylon by the Jews. Greeks used many plant forms, notably the acanthus, and the anthemion, derived from the lotus. Greek frets, still often used, originally formed common borders. All this we have learned from the sculptured buildings and monuments of these countries.

Symbolic Coptic Patterns

The persecution of early Coptic Christians led to their adoption of symbols instead of words in their messages and inscriptions. Thus the fish, pelican, eagle, dove, circle, wreath, olive branch, Greek and Latin crosses, found their way into their weavings. It seems unaccountable that during the same era—200-600 A. D.—Nazca natives of the Peruvian region were making textiles of the same peculiar weaves. But theirs were decorated with fierce figures pertaining to their terrible gods, a startling contrast and a surprising likeness in the same objects.

So the story runs along, to include most of the countries about the Mediterranean—Alexandria, Spain, the Italian republics, France, England and America, even to the present. It all constitutes another demonstration of the penetrating significance of all common arts. Not one of them can be investigated without finding that it is embodied in the vivid spectacle of the interrelated progress of many races. Whether it be weaving, or ceramics, or painting, or sculpture or architecture; whether it be commerce or statecraft or philosophy or natural science or religion—all are but phases of man's innate urge for excelling his past in doing and becoming, each individual or people acting in the manner that best suits its nature and each influencing to some degree all others.

Auction Prices of 'Old Blue'

Sixth Installment

The introductory notes to the five preceding installments have contained numerous comments that apply to all sections of this record, which relates to an important sale held in New York City last February. Previous installments were published on June 5, 19; July 10, 17; Aug. 21.

"Old Blue" is the best known, as well as the most decorative, of the numerous types of transfer-printed ware that came from English potteries. Basically, it is soft paste, and so ranks low structurally in the scale of ceramics of its period. However, the printing is usually sharp and of clear color tones, and the work of artists well known at that time, who were engaged as designers. Included in this sale are nearly all the subjects that are of much interest to American collectors. English scenes are of slight interest to them, compared with the American subjects. —— C. G. B.

121 Thomas Jefferson 130.00
D. 7½ inches. R. Stevenson
Small plate in dark and medium blue. Columbia College in center; a view of the Aqueduct Bridge at Little Falls below; medallion portrait of Jefferson above. Very rare.

122 Jefferson, Clinton, Lafayette and Washington. 110.00
D. 10¼ inches. A. Stevenson.
Plate in dark and light blue. Center with view of Niagara Falls and a mounted figure watching sheep shearers; in top border, four medallion portraits of Jefferson, Clinton, Lafayette, and Washington; in in lower border, view of Aqueduct Bridge at Rochester. Fine and rare

123 Lafayette 60.00
D. 7½ inches. R. Stevenson.
Small plate in dark and light blue. View of Columbia College at center; below, a view of the Aqueduct Bridge at Rochester; above, a portrait medallion of Lafayette with legend. Very rare.

124 Washington and Governor Clinton 50.00
D. 8½ inches. R. Stevenson
Plate in dark and medium blue. City Hotel, New York, at center; below, a view of the entrance of the canal into the Hudson at Albany; above, medallion portrait of Washington and Governor Clinton. Very rare.

125 Jefferson, Washington, Lafayette and Clinton 105.00
D. 10 inches. R. Stevenson
Plate in dark and light blue. Center showing Park Theater, New York; above, four portrait medallions of Jefferson, Washington, Lafayette, and Clinton; below, a view of the Aqueduct Bridge at Little Falls. Very rare.

126 Washington and Governor Clinton 80.00
D. 9½ inches. R. Stevenson & Williams
Soup plate in dark blue. Center with view of Capitol, Washington; above, medallion portraits of Washington and Governor Clinton; below, a view of the entrance of the canal into the Hudson at Albany. Rich color and very rare.

127 Washington and Lafayette 65.00
D. 10 inches. R. Stevenson & Williams
Plate in dark blue. View of the Capitol, Washington, in center; above medallion portraits of Washington and Lafayette with legends; below, a view of the Aqueduct Bridge at Little Falls. Rim chipped, but very rare.

128 Washington, Jefferson, Clinton, and Lafayette. 140.00
L. 12½ inches. A. Stevenson.
Small platter in dark blue. View of Dulwich College, Essex, at center; in top border, four medallion portraits of Washington, Jefferson, Clinton, and Lafayette; in lower border view of the Aqueduct Bridge at Rochester. Impressed mark. Very rare.

129 Jefferson and Lafayette 80.00
D. 9½ inches. R. Stevenson & Williams.
Soup plate in dark blue. Center with view of Capitol, Washington; top border with medallion portraits of Jefferson and Lafayette; lower border, with view of Aqueduct Bridge at Rochester. Rich color and very rare.

130 Washington and Lafayette 45.00
D. 10¼ inches. R. Stevenson & Williams.
Plate in dark and medium blue. With bust portraits of Washington and Lafayette, also legends, surrounded by panels of scrolls and foliage, alternating with vases.

American Art-Anderson Galleries

Modern Curtains For The Kitchen

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Some of the newest cottage kitchen curtains shown in the stores now are made of two kinds of material. A red and white, for instance, had red and white plaid stuff for the lower sash while the upper ones were different, one of the red plaid, and one entirely white. Slipped over the white one at one side was a little strip of the plaid for balance.

Other very attractive curtains for the kitchen were shown with braid trimming. In one set, plain green was used for the lower part of the window, crossed with strips of white braid in groups of three. The upper curtains used a reverse color scheme. They were white with braided bands of green.

The Forgotten Village

SUNDAY morning in the Cotswolds. A symphony in greens and greys. The heart of leafy England. Low, thatched cottages, drowned in flowers but for the apricot and plum trees, whose spreading arms hold the walls aloft. And everywhere these grey, Cotswold stones, held together by lichens rather than mortar.

Along we spin, my bicycle and I, over and down, over and down. Now we are on the highest ground. The rolling wolds stretch away on either side. This is an ancient "turnpike," which name it still bears. Here, not so many years ago, a gate and a toll collector would have barred further progress. Away in the distance, rising out of a fir plantation, is a battlemented tower. Picturesque, but no more romantic than fifty-odd years can make it.

Listen! Bells—faintly from some neighboring village. It is an old mechanical carillon. The tune is "We love Thy House, O Lord." That means Sabbath noon. The bells play a different tune every three hours, six o'clock bringing, inevitably, "Home, Sweet Home." Incidentally, one note is sharp. It has been for the last twenty years.

* * *

I TURN DOWN a narrow side road, which appears to lead nowhere in particular, merely falling away steeply into a tree-filled hollow. But it is not so. This is my surprise. The Forgotten Village—a place I knew so well as a lad, but have not visited since.

Tingling all over, I leave my bicycle leaning against a wall and venture forth, almost afraid of breaking the spell. Worshippers are just leaving the little tenth-century church. If you were a regular worshipper here, you might, not infrequently, find yourself sharing a pew with a famous name or two. This morning, a tall, slightly stooping figure with a great white moustache heads the procession. He consults a gold watch, glances up at the church clock, and gives his edict, "Two minutes slow!"

From the opposite direction, down a lane overhung with walnut trees, trickles another tiny stream of humanity. These are the chapel people. On the Sabbath, "the Chapel" has little dealings with "the Church." But only on the Sabbath.

Here, at the centre of things, is the Village Pond, where, in the evening, cows wander down to water. The Village Pond is an outflow from the Village Spring, which bubbles cold and clear from beneath a great rock. It is here you will come with your yoke and pails, for there are only three taps and two pumps in the village, and these belong to the "gentry." Attired in city shoes and flannels, fetching water by means of a yoke and two pails makes a nice problem.

* * *

OPPOSITE THE SCHOOLHOUSE is a lime tree, a lovely thing abundant in blossom and fragrance.

"I used to attend your school over there," I remark, encouragingly, to the half dozen who lounge in the shade.

Caution takes refuge in silence.

But I am not to be put off. I proceed to relate how, as a lad, I once came from a distant city to stay here for six weeks. At home I was in Standard Two. Here, I was in Standard Five. And, indeed, I should have been higher still had there been anything higher.

I remember one of the sums: "If foive 'n 'alf yaads of linen caarsts a florin, what 'ud three 'n 'alf caarst?" I also remember that, while in the throes of this, a biplane passed over, resulting in a particularly disorderly school dismissal.

I am also intrigued to know whether the occupant of the little, diamond-paned house adjoining the school is that same schoolmaster; and if so, whether he still possesses that mighty phenomenon—an organ whose gilded pipes go straight through the ceiling and come up behind the bed.

But my audience, which has contributed nothing more than a non-committal series of "Oh—ahs," is drifting away. The reason is apparent. Large, steaming tins containing substantial Yorkshire puddings and joints of meat are going by. This is a Sunday morning ritual—the after-service visit to the baker's ovens to collect the Sunday dinner. Two-pence, it costs.

I am sorely tempted. I feel sure that, by merely making myself known, I shall be inundated with generous invitations to dine. What I dare not do is offer to purchase a meal. It is the Sabbath in the Cotswolds.

Deciding to lunch off an apple I have brought with me, I wander on through the village and down to the mill. For four-wheeled traffic, there is only one way out of my forgotten village, and that is the same as the way in. But from the mill, with its old, mossy wheel and willowed trout stream, you may walk across the fields to the neighboring village—the one of the carillon. Here, there is a railway station.

The "New Line" marked an epoch in this district. Men, who for generations had never thought of earning their bread in any other way than tilling the soil, now found themselves working on the "New Line." Hoe and scythe were laid down for pick and shovel. Farmers wondered what was coming to the world. Then came the Great War. Pick and shovel were, in their turn, laid down.

The Great War—Musing, I return to my bicycle. Somehow, Sunday afternoon is not the same as Sunday morning.

* * *

IT IS SUNDAY morning again. This time it is the bonnet of a two-seater I turn down the side road. Five minutes later I am back again. My dream is over. No longer is it my Forgotten Village. Civilisation has found it. There are poles, wires, electric lamps. And that is not all. Down there on the village green stands—a green and yellow bus.

F. W.

BY Courtesy of the Redfern Gallery, London, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SUSSEX LANDSCAPE: *A Wood Engraving by Eric Ravilious*

ERIC RAVILIOUS in his print "Sussex Landscape" presents no transcription of the Downs, but his artist's imagination has transformed the homely beauty of the scene to meet its own ends. The humped backs of the Downs, the barn with its open door, and the trees in the foreground are formalised to suit the print-maker's artistic intention.

Mr. Ravilious has a transforming touch. His imagination is idyllic and gives an elegance to even the most prosaic everyday things. He has done a considerable amount of decoration in various buildings. He has also made many fine wood engravings for the illustration of books issued by the Golden Cockerel Press.

"Blessed are the peacemakers"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

UNIVERSAL peace is the goal toward which mankind has long striven. Prophets have foretold its attainment, and advocates of peace in successive generations have sought the means through which to establish it. But judging from the unrest and fearfulness of men—even when not engaged in actual warfare—may we not conclude that the ways employed have not brought a true or lasting peace? Is not humanity rather in that state described by the prophet Jeremiah, when he voiced the divine rebuke (Jeremiah 6:14), "They have healed also the hurt of the daughter of my people slightly, saying, Peace, peace; when there is no peace"?

And yet the desire for permanent peace, which is inherent in the hearts of all men, is possible of attainment. The prophet Isaiah foretold its fulfillment when many shall turn to God, and nations and people "shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruninghooks: nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more." But how shall this peace be established? Jesus of Nazareth taught the way of attainment. But not until Christian Science revealed the true import of his teachings was this way understood or made available in settling the inharmonies and strife of mankind. In his Sermon on the Mount, Jesus said (Matthew 5:9), "Blessed are the peacemakers: for they shall be called the children of God." The spiritual significance of this beatitude may be more clearly discerned by considering the questions, "Who are the children of God?" and "What is God?"

Christian Science has revealed the truth so clearly that there is no longer any mystery about the nature of God and man. God, good, is infinite Spirit, Life, Truth, Love. He is the Father of man, and the creator of the universe, which is spiritual and wholly good. Man, the son of God, expresses God in all that He includes. And since God is infinite, there is but one God. Hence all are children of the one heavenly Father, and all have unity of purpose, expressing without limitation the love, goodness, and substance of God. All God's children, therefore, dwell together in peace and harmony, equally blessed by their heavenly Father. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, defines "children," in part (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 582), as "the spiritual thoughts and representatives of Life, Truth, and Love." Truly such children have no cause for strife or inharmony, since they know only that which is good. Wherein, then, do strife and inharmony obtain?

The cause of all inharmony, of all wars between men and nations, is the erroneous belief that man is both spiritual and material; consequently, that men are unequal as to races, opportunities, knowledge, possessions, and so forth; that substance is material and limited. Hence that there is not a sufficiency for all alike. Therein are bred the jealousy, covetousness, greed, hatred, and fear that cause strife between mortals. Is it not evident that the only way to heal human strife is to remove the cause by knowing what is really true about man? Mrs. Eddy says in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 279), "God is Father, infinite, and this great truth, when understood in its divine metaphysics, will establish the brotherhood of man, end wars, and demonstrate 'on earth peace, good will toward men.'"

Commendable, then, as has been every right human effort to establish world peace, neither armaments nor disarmaments, world courts, restrictive laws, nor any other means that acknowledges evil as power, and man as material, will ever bring about the millennium. Only as God is understood to be infinite good, the Father of all, will it be possible to demonstrate the universal brotherhood of man. This, however, cannot be established en masse, but must come through individual attainment, through the spiritual enlightenment that enables one to establish peace within his own thinking. Hence it is with oneself that each must begin. Having overcome within one's own consciousness the false beliefs, sins, and fears that cause strife and trouble, one is then able clearly to know the truth that will free others from inharmony and strife, and thus establish world peace.

That it is possible to maintain a sense of peace and well-being, when thought is sustained by the spiritual facts of being—however threatening may be the mortal suggestions of danger or discord—is evidenced by the example of our Master, who, when facing the crucifixion, said to his sorrowful and fearful disciples (John 14:27): "Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you: not as the world giveth, give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech]

Before the First Snow Fall

TONIGHT, there comes a pause; a listening hush;
A silence that wraps every tree and bush,
As if the sky had bent its ear quite low
To hear the first faint music of the snow.

Tonight, the stars are veiled; there is no moon,
Across the dark it will be snowing soon.

MARJORIE SOMERS SCHEUER

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"Mortals and Immortals"
Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing.

The Crop Is In

THE crop is in! Let winter come!
Barrels of apples! Many a plum
And peach sealed safely in the jar!
A dozen giant squashes are
Beneath my bed! Potatoes, binned,
Are safe from freezing winter wind!
The beans are hanging in a bag,
And thick board shelves are made to sag
With turnips, beets, and cabbages!
So let the winter come! It is
Near time for winter's coat of snow
To come and cover all, I know!
Meanwhile I cannot help but say
"The crop is in!" All through the day
I say "The crop is in!" I name
Them over till it seems a game—
The apples, squashes, onions, pears
I carried up or down dark stairs
To cupboard, shelf, and yawning bin
That I might say: "The crop is in!"

WADE VAN DORE

Maine Weather

YOU can't be sure of Maine weather. The farmers reckon it lucky if they can get their beans in by Decoration Day. Even then, June may turn out frosty. Any full moon is almost sure to bring along a silver blanket that leaves the tomatoes looking like the last slice of bacon on a side slab. There's one month, Maine folks say, when your can count on having no frost. July. I believed that till last Fourth of July. I had to set out my marigolds over again after that.

It can rain harder along my river than in any other place I know. It isn't rain. It is an aerated waterfall. A sou'east rain makes the windowpanes look like the walls of an aquarium. You expect to see a haddock look in on you any minute. But, then, a sou'wester is nothing to sneer at. It has given its name to the best Kennebec hat—with a long slope aft to keep the rain off the top joint of your spine if nowhere else. Oilskins are almost a national dress along the Kennebec. They are just as useful when plowing as when pulling lobster traps. It's raining pitchforks—that's an accurate Maine description for a lot of Maine weather.

Not that we don't have snow. We do. Up to the eaves of the woodshed, and the boy has to walk through a canyon to fetch in his armful of birch and maple stovewood. Six feet of snow on a level is not a usual thing in Maine, because Maine is almost never level, and the winds wouldn't let the snow lie there if it were. It snows that deep, but it all gathers round the tie-up to give the boys more to do to get the bull to the watering tub down a Grand Canyon of Carrara marble. Often you can recognize a farm by the cupola on the barn or the kitchen chimney smoking.

Snow is one thing. But cold is another. We have that too. Cold enough to freeze the whiskers off a brass monkey, as the saying goes. Cold enough to go with a cane. Cold as Charity. Cold as the porridge at the poorhouse. Cold enough to stop a clock. Cold as slow molasses running uphill. There are a lot of Maine proverbs for cold. It is one of the best crops of the state. . . .

But there's a bright side to all this. Apples that have a hard time in a brief summer, an acid soil, and an early frost, taste all the sweeter for that. "Sweet are the uses of adversity." The rigors of a spring day may clear the air until a man living along the Kennebec feels like a man living in the heart of a chandelier. And there are days in January, after an ice-storm, for which chandelier is a pale word. It is like walking through a web of rainbows, to be up and out in such glory. Every bush coated with cut diamonds, and the hills looking like the hills of the Apocalypse. It is a fine thing to be alive in such splendor, and the splendor of the days gets into a man, and the splendor of nights so clear that the stars snap like sapphires overhead. The gulls go over washed whiter than snow. Cleanness and sharpness can put an edge on a man like a whetstone. It is the making of Maine's wit and sharpness of mind. It makes the Maine eyes their peculiarly true blue, and the people sparkle like their granite and snow. . . .

A person cannot live among these days and so much granite and pungent bayberry and sweet fern and clean evergreen without getting clear and good-smelling inside. Bedrock living comes natural in a place where winds stir things to bedrock. A man can get used to loneliness when it is in so shining a place. The hardness of Kennebec winters and ledges is the hardness of peace and serenity.—From "Kennebec," by ROBERT P. TRISTRAM COFFIN. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

Punctuation

RAIN, spilling carelessly
From the eaves,
Remnant
Of the night's forgotten storm,
Punctuates long dark sentences
With misty periods.

R. A. B.

"Blahoslavení pokojní"

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněného anglicky na této stránce

UNIVERSÁLNÍ mír jest cíl, o nějž lidstvo dlouho usilovalo. Proroci předpovídali jeho dosažení a zastánci míru za sebou jdoucích generací hledali prostředky, jimiž by jej upevnili. Avšak soudíce podle neklidu a bázlivosti lidí—i když se právě nezabývají válčením—zda nemáme dojíti k závěru, že způsoby, jichž bylo použito, nepřivodily pravý a stálý mír? Zda není lidstvo spíše ve stavu popsaném prorokem Jeremiášem když vyslovil božské pokárání (Jeremiáš 6:14): "A hojí potření dcery lidu mého povrchu, říkajíce: Pokoj, pokoj, ježto není pokoje"?

A přece jest možno dosíci splnění touhy po trvalém míru, která jest vlastní srdci všech lidí. Prorok Izaiáš předpovídal její splnění, když mnoho se jich obrátí k Bohu a národové a lidé "zkují meče své v motyky, a oštěpy své v srpy. Nepozdvihne národ proti národu meče, a nebudou se více učiti boji". Avšak jak má býti tento mír ustaven? Ježíš Nazaretský učil, jak je ho možno dosíci. Leč teprve když Křesťanská Věda zjevila pravý význam Ježíšova učení, bylo jeho metodě porozuměno nebo byla učiněna použitelnou pro urovnání nesouladů a rozporů lidstva. Ve svém kázání na hoře (Mat. 5:9) Ježíš řekl: "Blahoslavení pokojní, nebo oni synové Boží slouti budou". Duchovní význam tohoto blahoslaventsví můžeme jasněji rozpoznati vezmeme-li zřetel k otázkám: "Kdo jsou děti Boží?" a "Co jest Bůh?"

Křesťanská Věda zjevila pravdu tak jasně, že přirozenost Boha a člověka není více tajemstvím. Bůh, dobro, jest nekonečný Duch, Život, Pravda, Láska. Jest Otec člověka a stvořitel vesmíru, jenž jest duchovní a zcela dobrý. Člověk, syn Boží, vyjadřuje Boha ve všem, co Bůh v sobě zahrnuje. A ježto Bůh jest nekonečný, jest jen jeden Bůh. Tudíž všichni lidé jsou dětmi jednoho nebeského Otce, a všichni mají jednotnost záměru, vyjadřujíce neomezeně lásku, dobrotu a podstatu Boha. Všechny Boží děti dlí proto pohromadě v míru a harmonii a dostává se jim stejného požehnání od jejich nebeského Otce. Mary Baker Eddy, objevitelka a zakladatelka Křesťanské Vědy, definuje "děti" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures—Věda a zdraví s klíčem k Písmu str. 582) částečně jako "duchovní myšlenky a představitele Života, Pravdy a Lásky". Vskutku, takové děti nemají příčiny ke sváru nebo nesouladu, neboť znají jen to, co je dobré. V čem spočívá tedy svár a nesoulad?

Příčinou veškerého nesouladu, všech válek mezi lidmi a národy, jest mylné věření, že člověk jest duchovní i hmotný; že si tudíž lidé nejsou rovni rasově, v možnostech, vědění, majetku a t. d.; že podstata jest hmotná a omezená a že proto není pro všechny stejně dostatku. Z toho se rodí žárlivost, žádostivost, lakota, nenávist a strach, které způsobují svár mezi smrtelníky. Zda není zřejmé, že jediný způsob, jak vyléčiti lidské sváry jest odstraniti jich příčinu věděním co jest vskutku pravda o člověku? Mrs. Eddy říká ve spise "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (První Církev Krista, Vědce, a různé, str. 279): "Bůh jest Otec, nekonečný, a porozumíme-li této velké pravdě v její božské metafysice, ustaví bratrství lidí, učiní konec válkám a prokáže 'na zemi pokoj, lidem dobrá vůle'".

Jakkoli nutno schvalovati každé správné lidské úsilí o ustavení světového míru, přece nepřinese ani ozbrojení, ani odzbrojení, ani světové tribunály, omezující zákony nebo jakýkoli jiný prostředek, jenž uznává zlo jako moc a člověka jako hmotného, nikdy tisícileti míru. Jen porozumíme-li, že Bůh jest nekonečné dobro, Otec všech, budeme moci prokázati universální bratrství lidí. Nelze je však založiti všeobecně, nýbrž musí přijíti individuálním dosažením, duchovním osvícením, jež uschopňuje člověka ustaviti mír ve vlastním myšlení. Musí tudíž každý začíti u sebe. Když člověk překoná ve vlastním vědomí falešná věření, hříchy a strachy, jež způsobují svár a zmatek, stane se způsobilým jasně poznati pravdu, jež osvobodí druhé od nesouladu a sváru, a tak ustaví světový mír.

Z příkladu našeho Mistra jest zřejmo, že jest možné zachovati si vědomí míru a blahobytu, je-li myšlení podpíráno duchovními fakty byti—nechť smrtelné popudy nebezpečí neb nesouladu se zdají jakkoliv hrozivými; on řekl, tváří v tvář ukřižování svým zarmouceným a zastrašeným učedlníkům (Jan 14:27): "Pokoj zůstavuji vám, pokoj svůj dávám vám; ne jako svět dává, já dávám vám; nermutiž se srdce vaše, ani nestrachuj".

Pro informaci o literatuře Křesťanské Vědy, vydané česky, pište na: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

An Arabian Prince Boards a Flying Carpet

IN THE city of Bagdad, at the time of the flight of the Flying Carpet, the king, Feisal al Husain, was much in the public eye, for he was endeavoring with his whole heart to administer his country wisely and generously, and to maintain the loyalty of the people of Iraq. . . .

In his own family affairs, as in the affairs of state, Feisal had proved himself a man of foresight and sound judgment. He loved his children wisely, as well as deeply. For example, he withheld from Prince Ghazi most of the riches and luxuries usually accorded a prince, lest the boy grow to manhood soft and self-indulgent. In keeping with this hardy policy the royal father sent the boy to a school for soldiers instead of a school for princes. Here he was subject to the hard food, the hard beds and the hard discipline imposed upon his comrades. Only on holy days, when the school closed, was he allowed to leave this military life and return to the royal palace, where, amid the palm groves and rose gardens by the river bank, he could lay aside his simple uniform and don the purple garments of a prince.

On those rare days the king relaxed from his severe attitude toward his son, and stood ready to grant whatever wish the Prince of Bagdad cared to make. . . .

"I have heard, father, that three days ago a Flying Carpet with two foreigners aboard landed here in Bagdad, coming from the other side of the world. I want to meet the Flying Carpet's crew."

And so it happened that Moye Stephens and I were brought into the presence of the young prince and introduced.

Ghazi looked at his guests, and we at him, with curiosity. The prince had never before met people who traveled about the continents on flying carpets, and we had never before met a real Arabian prince. We found him decidedly likable-looking, and charmingly boyish—a rather little fellow but of perfect proportions and as graceful as a deer. There was spirit in his dark face, and intelligence in his proud and sensitive eyes.

"You are welcome to Bagdad," said the prince in perfect English which was the language he spoke in his military school. "I hope you will like our city."

"It is unusually beautiful," I replied, "—especially from the air." . . .

"And now that you are here," said the prince, "what are your plans?"

Moye and I exchanged glances. . . . "To take the Prince of Bagdad aboard the Flying Carpet, if he will but command us," I replied. "and show him his kingdom from the air."

The boy's eyes simply danced. "Oh, *will* you?" he exclaimed.

Before many hours had passed I had communicated with the king, and had received permission to take young Ghazi flying in the Carpet. This favor was granted on the solemn promise that Ghazi would be deposited, safe and sound, back in his military school before nightfall. By my eyes, by my beard, by my prophet, I swore that this promise would be fulfilled.

The next morning the Flying Carpet with Moye and Ghazi and me aboard rose up above the highest palms, and sailed—a gold and scarlet streak—over the domes and minarets of Bagdad.—From "The Flying Carpet," by Richard Halliburton. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year..... $9.00 Three months... $2.25
Six months..... $4.50 One month..... 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
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EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
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EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
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AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass. U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

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Inactive issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	400,000
Previous day	1,923,650
1937 vol. to date	364,268,845
1936 vol. to date	420,879,800

Stocks Undecided In Short Session; Trading Is Quiet

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP)—Stocks generally made unimpressive gestures in today's brief market, most edging fractions either way in extremely quiet dealings.

The news was still a bit spotty, but speculative hopes were still high regarding the apparently friendlier attitude of Washington toward business and the likelihood steps will be taken soon to bolster trade. Helpful was an estimated upturn in steel mill operations at Pittsburgh next week, the first reversal of the downtrend in some time. U. S. Steel, Bethlehem and Republic, however, were slightly under water in the final hour.

Market Steady

Unchanged to up a shade were Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Goodyear, Woolworth, Deere, American Telephone, North American, Anaconda, Socony Vacuum, N. Y. Central and International Paper & Power preferred.

Motors gave ground, led by Chrysler. Down also were Goodrich, U. S. Rubber, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, J. I. Case, Boeing, General Electric, du Pont, Allied Chemical, Kennecott, Texas Corp. and Santa Fe.

Bonds did better but commodities slipped moderately.

NEW YORK (AP)—Most curb stocks lost minor fractions in quiet dealings today. A few specialties shares were down a point or so in light trades as the short session drew to a close.

The list was lightly sprinkled with fractional gains. Pennsylvania Water & Power jumped around 2 points on a few sales, while Babcock & Wilcox, Carrier Corp. and Humble Oil lost a point or so in odd lot transactions.

Pointing down fractions were Pan American Airways, Standard Power & Light, United Wall Paper, Electric Bond & Share, Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea, Lake Shore Mines and International Petroleum. American Gas & Electric and Pittsburgh Plate Glass were off around a point.

Fractional gainers included Niagara Hudson Power, St. Regis Paper, American Cyanamid "B" and American Superpower.

Conspiracy Charges Against 7 Companies Have Been Dismissed

MADISON, Wis. (AP)—Dismissal of conspiracy charges against seven corporations and one person reduced the list of defendants in the federal government's gasoline price-fixing case to 19 oil companies and 45 individuals.

The seven corporations freed by Federal Judge Patrick T. Stone, on the motion of special prosecutor Hammond Chaffetz, included all three trade publications accused of conspiring with the oil firms to raise and fix midwestern gasolihe prices in 1935 and 1936.

Those cleared of charges yesterday were:

The Tide Water Associated Oil Company; Deep Rock Oil Corporation; Louisiana Oil Refining Company; Cities Service Export Oil Company, a former subsidiary of Cities Service Company; the Chicago Journal of Commerce Publishing Company; the W. C. Platt Company, of Cleveland, O., publishers of Platt's Oilgram; the National Petroleum Publishing Company, of Cleveland, publisher of the National Petroleum News, and Warren C. Platt, of Cleveland, president of the Platt Publications.

Attorneys for the trade publications opposed the dismissal of charges against the journals in this manner and asked Judge Stone to order the jury to bring in a verdict of acquittal, but the court said the dismissal served the same purpose of removing the possibility of further jeopardy.

Market Opinions

Thomson & McKinnon, New York—The sudden change of Administration attitude toward business and official discussions on what should be done to spur trade activity have given the markets some cheer and there has been prompt response in the form of a sharp upturn in stock and commodity prices. Secretary Morgenthau's assertion that balancing of the budget is a prime objective of the Administration at this time should also prove encouraging. Some of the constructive implications of these steps may be offset by the fact that Congress is convening to consider a farm program, likely to involve a considerable expenditure, and wages and hours legislation. We would regard recessions as opportunities for the accumulation of leading stocks for longer-term holding.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston—It is felt that the final outcome of the contest between the "pump primers" and "budget balancers" in high Administration circles will probably be a compromise. It is felt that the recent falling off in demand for stocks has in itself supplied the basis for a correction in price trends and that such correction will take place if confidence can be restored and buyers will enter the market. Meanwhile, the widespread and spectacular publicity being given the events now transpiring in Washington has served to emphasize the current business recession which apparently has assumed even more serious proportions than generally suspected. At least, the sudden burst of activity with respect to measures designed to "prop drooping business" strongly suggests so.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston—The incentive to a rising trend in stock prices appears mainly to have emanated from the news from Washington, which has been generally accepted as indicative of a less rigorous attitude toward industry and some essential branches of business. Secretary Morgenthau's address before the Academy of Political Science should do much to restore confidence.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	36	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	4	36	36	36	—1
85	45	Acme Steel (6)	3	51½	51	51½	Nov 9
22⅜	9	Adams Exp (.30g)	5	11⅛	11	11	— ⅜
28⅜	17½	Adams-Millis (2)	2	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	Nov 9
36	16½	Addressograph (1.40)	5	24⅜	24½	24⅜	Nov 12
4⅜	1½	Advance Rumely	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Nov 8
80¼	48¼	Air Reduction (1a)	15	52¾	51¾	52¼	+ ¼
5¼	½	Air-Way El Ap	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
15⅞	8	Alaska Jun (.60a)	3	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	—¼
5⅝	1	Alleghany	40	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
58½	10	Allegpf xw	1	14½	14½	14½	Nov 12
59¾	11	Allegpf $30 ww	1	15	15	15	— ¼
59	11	Allegpf $40 ww	3	15	14½	15	Nov 12
52⅛	10½	Alleg pr pf	2	16	16	16	Nov 12
45⅝	13	Aller Stl (1.60)	6	20¼	19½	19½	— ½
27⅞	6½	Allen Indust (1)	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	—1
258½	150	Allied Ch & Dye (8)	2	166	166	166	—2
17⅛	11	Allied Kid (1a)	1	11	11	11	Oct 30
33⅛	10	Allied Mills (2g)	8	15	14½	14½	Nov 12
21⅞	6½	Allied Stores (.20a)	3	10⅞	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
85	50	Allied Stores pf (5)	5	56	56	56	Nov 12
83½	34	Allis-Ch Mfg (3½g)	19	47	45½	47	
39¾	8½	Alpha P Cem (1)	3	15	14¾	15	+1⅜
8⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
52¼	19	Amal Leather pf (3)	1	23	23	23	Nov 12
114⅞	57½	Amerada (2)	3	63	63	63	
101⅛	53½	Am Ag Ch Del (6½g)	7	83	82	83	Nov 12
41⅞	10	Am Bank Note (⅝g)	6	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅛
80¾	28	Am Brake Sh (2g)	1	38	38	38	
121	79½	Am Can (4a)	5	89¼	88½	89	—1¼
52¼	50	Am Can pf (7)	3	159	158¾	158¾	Nov 12
71	15¼	Am Car & Fdy (¼g)	2	25½	23	23	—1
104½	36	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	12	45¼	44¾	45¼	Nov 12
33¾	11¼	Am Ch & Cable (1g)	3	18½	18	18½	+ ¼
150	86	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	1	88	88	88	Nov 6
112	90	Am Chicle (4a)	5	101	101	101	Nov 12
23½	5¼	Am Colortype	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
30¾	8¼	Am Coml Alcohol	1	15	15	15	— ½
33⅜	12½	Am Crys Sug (3¼g)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
13½	2	Am Encaustic Tiling	39	5½	5½	5½	+ ½
17	5	Am European	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Oct 29
13¾	2½	Am & Foreign Pow	13	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
58⅞	17	Am & For P $6 pf	8	23¾	22½	23¾	Nov 12
68⅞	19	Am & For P $7 pf	2	28	27¾	28	+ ¼
38½	5¾	Am & For P 2 pf	2	12⅜	12	12	—⅜
21	7¾	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	4	11	11	11	Nov 12
11¼	2½	Am Hide & Leather	1	4	4	4	
55¾	20½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	1	24	24	24	+ ¼
52⅜	32¼	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	— ¼
4¾	1⅛	Am Ice	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
27⅜	14	Am Ice pf (1½g)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ½
17¾	6¾	Am International	1	9	9	9	
58⅛	14½	Am Locomotive	6	20⅞	20	20⅞	+ ⅜
125	53	Am Locomotive pf	1	70	70	70	Nov 12
29¾	10½	Am M & Fdy (1)	4	14¾	14¾	14¾	
13⅜	3	Am M & Met (.60)	3	6	5¾	6	Nov 12
68¾	26	Am Metal (1¼g)	7	32½	32¼	32½	— ¼
129½	101¾	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	1	101¾	101¾	101¾	Nov 10
16½	3	Am Power & Light	32	8¼	7¾	8¼	+ ¼
87¼	31	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	16	50½	49¾	50½	+1
72½	26	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	5	44½	44	44½	+ ½
29½	9¼	Am Rad & St S (.60)	32	14¾	14	14¾	+ ⅜
45¼	15½	Am Roll Mill (2g)	13	25½	24¾	25	— ¼
101⅜	70	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	7	82½	81½	82½	Nov 12
36	17½	Am Safety Raz (2)	5	21¼	21¼	21¼	
29	7½	Am Seating (¼g)	5	15⅞	15½	15⅞	— ⅛
105¾	45¼	Am Smelt & R (4g)	16	52½	51½	52⅛	— ⅛
154	127½	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	7	128	128	128	Nov 12
67½	46	Am Snuff (3a)	7	50½	50½	50½	Nov 12
73¼	22½	Am Steel Fdrs (2)	3	29½	29¼	29¼	— ⅛
26½	10½	Am Stores (1½g)	2	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
56⅞	28¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	1	30	30	30	
143¾	104⅞	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	1	114	114	114	
25⅞	14	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	4	18½	18½	18½	Nov 12
187	140	Am Tel & Tel (9)	28	151¾	149⅝	151⅜	+1⅝
99	66	Am Tobacco (5)	7	69½	69	69½	Nov 12
99⅞	68½	Am Tobacco B (5)	7	71½	71¼	71½	— ½
150½	128¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	2	139	138	138	Nov 12
20½	4¼	Am Type Founders	2	7⅝	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
29½	8	Am Wat Wks (.80)	43	15½	14⅝	15½	+ ½
107	82	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	2	83½	82	82	Nov 10
14⅜	3½	Am Woolen	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
79	30½	Am Woolen pf (3k)	6	39¾	38¼	38½	Nov 10
20	3¼	Am Zinc L & S	11	7⅝	7⅜	7½	— ⅛
79¾	27½	Am Zinc pr pf (2½g)	1	38	38	38	Nov 10
69¼	24½	Anaconda (1¼g)	95	31⅝	30⅜	31⅜	+1⅛
97	39	Anacon W&C (3½g)	1	51	51	51	+2
24¾	10	Anchor Cap (.45g)	3	18¾	18⅜	18¾	Nov 10
37½	7	Andes Copper	1	15	15	15	Nov 10
10¼	2⅝	A P W Paper	1	4	4	4	Nov 4
46	31	Arch-Dan-M (2)	3	32¾	32½	32¾	Nov 10
111	93	Armour Del pf (7)	1	99	99	99	Nov 8
13¾	4⅝	Armour Ill (.70g)	12	7¾	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
99½	65	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	2	71	71	71	Nov 10
127	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	97¼	97¼	97¼	Oct 23
70½	30	Armstrong Cork (2g)	5	43½	42½	43½	
16¼	4⅞	Arnold Const (⅞g)	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	Nov 10
17⅜	2⅝	Artloom	2	5¼	4¾	5	Nov 10
24¾	6⅜	Assd Dry Goods	2	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
101	75	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	75	75	75	Nov 10
125	96	Assd Gds 2 pf (7k)	1	96	96	96	Nov 5
57½	35	Associates Invest (3)	1	40	40	40	Nov 8
94¾	35	Atch T & S F (2g)	12	42¼	41	42¼	+ ⅜
104	78	Atchison pf (5)	2	78	78	78	Nov 12
55½	18	Atl Coast Line	30	29⅛	28	28¼	Nov 12
29	5	Atl Gulf & W In	4	7¾	7¾	7¾	Nov 12
44	9	Atl G & W In pf	3	14½	14½	14½	Nov 12
37	18	Atl Refining (1)	2	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	— ⅛
116½	101⅜	Atl Refining pf (4)	4	103¼	103¼	103¼	Nov 12
43½	18	Atlas Corp (.80)	4	10	10	10	— ⅛
52⅜	39¼	Atlas Corp pf (3)	4	44¼	44¼	44¼	— ¼
94	40½	Atlas Powder (3¼g)	1	49½	49½	49½	Nov 8
18¼	4½	Atlas Tack (½g)	1	7	7	7	
36¾	6¼	Auburn Auto	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	
9½	2	Austin Nichols	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Nov 10
9¼	2¼	Aviation Corp	6	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
23¾	5	Baldwin Loco ct	8	9⅜	9¼	9¾	+ ⅛
40½	8⅜	Balt & Ohio	12	13⅝	13½	13¼	— ⅛
47¾	10	Balt & Ohio pf	5	17	17	17	+ ¼
45	30	Bang & Aroos (2½)	4	34½	34½	34½	Nov 10
43⅜	10½	Barber Co (1g)	9	18⅝	18¼	18½	— ⅛
32	9	Barker Bros	2	12½	12	12½	+ ⅛
35¼	10	Barnsdall (1)	29	15½	15¼	15½	
20¾	9¼	Bayuk Cigar (.56⅓g)	6	11¾	11⅝	11¾	Nov 8
28¾	13¼	Beatrice Cr (1a)	1	18	18	18	Nov 12
134¾	92	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	92	92	92	Nov 10
114¾	90¾	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	96	96	96	Nov 8
15¾	7⅜	Belding-Hem (1)	6	9½	9½	9½	Nov 12
88⅛	84	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	1	87	87	87	Sep 9
30½	8¼	Bendix Aviat (1)	5	14⅞	14¾	14¾	— ¼
23¾	15	Benef In Ln (2g)	16	18¾	18	18¾	Nov 10
62¾	34	Best & Co (2½a)	6	39½	39½	39½	+ ¼
105½	41	Beth Steel (4g)	68	54¾	53⅛	54¾	+1¼
20	14	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	7	15¾	15⅛	15⅛	Nov 12
119½	87	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	3	97	96½	96½	— ½
69¾	28	Bigelow-San (3½g)	1	31	31	31	Nov 12
38	13½	Black & Decker (1a)	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ¼
29⅞	9	Blaw-Knox (.70g)	14	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅜
49¾	16	Boeing Airplane	9	23⅞	23½	23¾	— ⅜
48⅛	21	Bohn Alum (2¾g)	5	30	30	30	Nov 6
25	15	Bond Stores (1.60)	5	16	15¾	15¾	— ¾
28	17⅛	Borden (1.60)	3	20	19¾	19¾	
50⅝	24¼	Borg Warner (2a)	9	33½	32⅝	33½	+1
15¾	3	Boston & Maine	3	5	5	5	Nov 12
4½	½	Botany C M A	2	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ¼
35⅝	18¼	Bower R Bear (2g)	2	22⅞	22	22	Nov 12
23¼	7	Bridgpt Brass (.65g)	6	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
59⅞	18	Briggs Mfg (2½g)	8	27	26¾	27	+ ⅛
53½	32	Briggs & Strat (5)	1	34	34	34	Nov 12
47	29	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	*1	31½	31½	31½	Nov 12
8	1	Bklyn & Queens T	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
38½	6⅞	Bklyn & Q T pf	2	9	9	9	Nov 8
53	8	Bklin-Man Tr	7	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
102¼	32½	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	2	39	38½	38½	Nov 12
52¾	19¼	Bklyn Un Gas (1.60)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
50	37	Brown Shoe (3)	1	40	40	40	Nov 12
24½	6	Bruns-Balke (½g)	3	10¼	10	10¼	
25¼	6½	Bucyrus-Erie (¾g)	3	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
14⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	8	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	— ⅛
13	2½	Budd Wheel (.20g)	3	5⅜	5	5	— ¼
45¼	10¼	Bullard Co (1)	2	17	17	17	
65¼	26	Bulova Watch (4a)	1	37	37	37	—1
18⅜	7	Burlington Mills (1)	1	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
35⅝	15	Burr Ad Ma (1a)	8	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅜
11¾	1¾	Bush Terminal	10	3¼	3½	3¼	— ⅛
39	8	Bush Term 7% deb	5	11¼	11	11¼	Nov 12
18¼	5½	Butler Bros (.60)	5	9¾	9⅜	9¾	+ ⅛
36¼	16¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	22¼	22	22¼	+ ¼
9¼	2¼	Butte Cop & Zinc	5	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	— ⅛
33¾	6	Byers Co	3	11⅞	11½	11⅞	+ ⅛
34⅜	12⅛	Byron Jackson (2a)	5	20½	20	20	Nov 12
48¼	20½	Calif Pack (1½a)	1	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅛
52¼	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	Oct 25
6¾	1	Callahan Z-Ld	6	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
20½	4	Calumet & H (1.10g)	8	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅛
37⅜	10½	Campbell Wy (1)	2	17½	17¼	17½	— ⅛
38¼	9½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	10	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
17½	6⅞	Canadian Pacific	4	8	8	8	
61½	30⅛	Cannon Mills (1½g)	6	33¼	33¼	33¼	Nov 10
18½	6½	Cap Adm A (½g)	3	7	7	7	Nov 6
35⅜	18	Carpenter Stl (1.60g)	1	19	19	19	Nov 12
9½	2⅞	Carriers & Gen(.15g)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Nov 12
191¾	89	Case (J I) (6g)	1	98	98	98	—2
100	50½	Caterpil Trac (2a)	* 6	54	52¾	53	— ½
105¼	102½	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	*2	103	103	103	Nov 12
41¼	17	Celanese Corp (3¼g)	5	23	22½	23	— ⅛
115	100	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	100	100	100	Oct 23
48¼	21	Celotex (1.20c)	6	28¾	27	28	Nov 12
39¼	24	Cent Aguir (1½a)	2	28	28	28	
12⅝	2	Cent Fdy	29	4⅝	4⅜	4⅞	+ ¼
41⅝	8	Cent RR NJ	6	13¼	12¾	13¼	+ ½
24¾	4	Cent Violeta Sug	1	7	7	7	
14½	3½	Cent Rib M (.40g)	2	6	6	6	Nov 3
86⅝	40	Cerro de Pas (4a)	5	45½	44¼	45½	+1
23⅞	3½	Certain-teed	32	9½	8¾	9½	+ ⅛
63¼	29½	Champ Pap & F (2)	3	33	33	33	
48	5	Checker Cab	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Nov 9
68⅞	31	Ches & Ohio (2.80a)	6	39¾	39½	39¾	— ¼
100	89¼	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	4	90	89¾	89¾	Nov 12
90½	41½	Chi & E Ill	1	2	2	2	Nov 5
13½	2	Chi & E Ill pf	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
6⅜	1	Chi & N W	2	2½	2⅜	2½	— ⅛
19½	3	Chi & N W pf	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ¼
4	1	Chi Gt West	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Nov 9
18¼	5	Chi Gt West pf	5	6	5⅝	5¾	Nov 12
32	10½	Chi Mail Or (1½g)	4	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
3¼	⅞	Chi M St P & P	5	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
7¼	1⅜	Chi M St P & P pf	1	3⅜	3¾	3⅜	+ ⅛
33	6¾	Chi Pneu T	1	13⅜	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
45	29	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	5	31½	31¼	31¼	Nov 12
3⅜	1	Chi Rk Is & P	4	1½	1½	1½	Nov 12
8¾	1	C R I & P 6% pf	3	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	Nov 12
10½	1⅝	C R I & P 7% pf	1	3	3	3	Nov 12
27½	6½	Chi Yell Cab (1½g)	2	9½	9½	9½	Nov 12
22½	12	Chick Cot Oil	4	13¼	13¼	13¼	Nov 12
15⅞	3	Childs Co	1	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	— ⅛
135¼	52½	Chrysler (10g)	68	70	68¼	69¾	
21⅜	11	City Ice & F (2)	7	14	13⅝	14	+1
10⅝	2	City Stores	5	4½	4	4	Nov 8
46	24½	Clark Eq (4 30g)	6	29	28	29	Nov 10
48⅜	23	Clev Graph B (1½g)	9	30½	29	29	Nov 10
37	28½	Climax Molyb (.90g)	1	32	32	32	—1
20⅞	13½	Cluett Peabody (1)	4	16⅞	16½	16⅞	
170½	92¼	Coca-Cola (3a)	1	121	121	121	
59	56½	Coca-Cola A (3)	3	58¼	58¼	58¼	Nov 4
28¾	8½	Colgate-Palm (½)	8	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ⅛
104½	95½	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	95½	95½	95½	Nov 10
62¾	20¾	Coll & Alk (5g)	2	33	31½	32	—1
51⅞	11¼	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	12	18⅝	17¼	17½	Nov 12
32	18	Colum Br A (1.65g)	2	20¾	20¾	20¾	Nov 12
31½	17½	Colum Br B (1.65g)	1	20¼	20½	20½	Nov 12
20⅞	4⅝	Colum G&E (.45g)	42	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	
108	68½	Colum G&E pf A (6)	2	80⅛	79	79	—1½
39½	10	Colum Pict vtc(1a)	9	18	17⅝	18	+ ½
46½	27	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	2	31½	31½	31½	Nov 13
128¾	75	Colum Carbon (4a)	3	82¼	82	82	—1
69¼	33½	Coml Credit (4a)	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	+1¼
114	86⅞	Coml Credit pf (4¼)	2	86⅞	86⅝	86⅝	Nov 9
80¼	39½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	3	46½	46½	46½	— ½
120	95	Coml I Tr cv pf (4¼)	1	99	99	99	—1
21¼	5	Coml Solv (.60)	46	9⅜	9	9¼	+ ⅛
4⅛	1	Comwith & Sou	16	2⅝	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
75⅝	38	Comwith & So pf (3)	5	46¼	46	46¼	+ ½
19½	4½	Conde Nast	3	7	7	7	+ ⅛
45½	21	Congoleum-Nairn (2)	5	27½	26	27	Nov 13
19¼	9¼	Congress Cigar	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Nov 9
33⅜	8	Consol Aircraft	1	12¾	12¾	13¾	— ¼
18⅞	4¾	Consol Cigar	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
49⅞	22	Consol Edison (2)	35	27¾	27¼	27½	
108	93	Consol Edison pf (5)	2	95⅞	95¾	95¾	
5¾	1	Consol Film	1	2	2	2	Nov 10
18⅜	4¼	Consol Film pf	2	8½	8½	8½	+ ¼
13½	3¼	Consol Laundries	4	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ¼
17⅞	7	Consol Oil (.80a)	21	10⅜	10	10	— ¼
105⅞	101	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	1	101	101	101	Nov 1
10⅜	2⅝	Consol RR Cuba pf	2	4½	4¼	4½	
1⅜	⅜	Consol Textile	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
13¼	3	Consol Coal	1	5½	5½	5½	
52⅜	16	Consol Coal pf	2	22⅜	21½	21½	Nov 13
92½	80¼	Consum Pow pf (4½)	3	83¼	83	83¼	Nov 9
37⅜	10¾	Container Corp (1.20)	13	16⅝	16⅜	16½	— ⅛
37¾	7½	Cont Baking A	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅜
5¼	1	Cont Baking B	8	2	1⅞	2	
109¾	65	Cont Baking pf (8)	2	74	74	74	Nov 8
69½	41¼	Cont Can (3)	7	47¼	46½	46½	—1⅜
25¾	5½	Cont Dia Fib (1¼g)	2	11	10½	11	+ ⅛
42¾	23	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	29¼	29	29	—1½
3⅞	⅛	Cont Motors	2	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
49	24	Cont Oil Del (1¼g)	12	31¾	31½	31½	
35⅜	11½	Cont Steel (1)	8	16⅞	16¼	16¼	Nov 12
71¼	50½	Corn Products (3)	4	61½	61½	61½	+ ½
171½	153	Corn Products pf (7)	1	155	155	155	Oct 27
10¼	3	Coty	2	5¼	5½	5¼	
58½	24	Crane Co	15	30¼	30	30¼	+ ⅛
115	90	Crane Co cv pf (5)	2	96	95	96	+1
37	21¾	Cream of Wh (2g)	2	24	24	24	+ ½
28¾	7	Crosley Radio	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
100⅞	31⅜	Crown Cork (2)	5	38¼	37⅞	38¼	
56½	37½	Crown Ck pf ww (2¼)	1	38	38	38	Nov 9
47½	35	Crown Ck pf xw (2¼)	2	35	35	35	Oct 29
25¼	8½	Crown Zellerb (¾g)	7	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	—

Business and Industry

Impressive Thrust to Aid Business Gains Impetus at Capital

Commerce and Finance

Stability in Italian Security Markets Laid to State Policy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—The analysis of economic conditions prevailing in Italy in 1936 contained in the annual report of the Fascist Confederation of Credit and Insurance shows that legislative measures and altered technical and business conditions have co-ordinated the activities and behavior of the Italian stock markets with the economic policies of the Corporative State, the needs of the latter determining the activities of the former.

Regulation of stocx-exchange activities has been secured mainly by levying a special progressive tax on dividends under a decree which replaced the temporary measure enacted during the Ethiopian campaign limiting the dividend companies which might distribute and requiring that any excess profits be placed to the reserves, and by re-enacting the rule requiring the deposit of a 25 per cent guarantee of all term transactions and forward loans.

Aim to Curb Speculation

Both measures were designed to moderate speculative activities on securities. As a result, violent fluctuations have been eliminated and rapid rises or declines moderated, but this does not mean that the market has ceased to perform its proper functions. The greater stability secured merely reflects the material and psychological changes in the business environment in which the supply and demand of capital are now practically equated.

If stock quotations express the opinion of the market on the present and future prospects of the companies issuing stock, then it is only natural that fluctuations should be contained within narrow limits when national policies tend to assure steady work and moderate but stable profits in the several branches of business activity to the exclusion of lavish gains and risky speculative maneuvers.

Moreover, market opinion on the general level of securities is always influenced by the possibility of adjustihg the supply of capital to the demand, and it therefore follows that a steadying influence will be exercised by a system under which the financial needs of business are safeguarded against the deflationary or inflationary influences exercised by sudden expansion or contraction in the supply of capital.

Capital More Productive

Freed from the dangerous attraction of highly sepculative investments, capital now tends to flow evenly toward productive investments through the channels provided by the State-controlled financing corporations, at a rate proportionate to its growth.

Last, but not least, it should be remembered that the stock market is first and foremost a thermometer measuring the psychological temperature of the business world, and in the case of Italy the fairly steady level at which the thermometer stands of late, faithfully reflects the confidence of the country in its government and in the present and future prospects of its productive activities.

Turning to the volume of business transacted on the stock exchanges in the period 1931-1936, it is found that it declined to about one third of that registered in the previous four years of business inflation and speculative activities. If an exception is made for 1931, when the depression culminated and the volume of transactions fell to the very low total of 4,136 million lire, the figures show a tendency to stabilize around a yearly average of 9,000 million lire, a trend which favors the liquidity of the deposit banks as well as the financial and monetary policies of the Bank of Issue.

Fixed Income Issues Improve

In 1936 there was an improvement in fixed income securities in the early part of the year, following the favorable issue of the Ethiopian campaign and the firmness of equities during the same period. In the last period of the year two groups moved inversely, partly as a result of the monetary alignment, although in the case of the fixed income securities the decline was mainly due to the introduction of the new 5% consols.

During 1937 the financial market has reflected business recovery but the restrictive measures in force have continued their steadying influence and the upward trend has never taken inflationary proportions. Particulars published month by month by the Banca Commerciale Italiana for leading securities bear witness to this fact. Thus on September 23, 1937, the yield of consolidated government stocks averaged 4.07%, that of the redeemable debt 4.64%, of the Treasury bonds 4.71%.

In the hydro-electric industry the yield on stock varied from a maximum of 6% earned by some companies to a minimim of 4.95% earned by others, for textile companies it varied from a maximum of 4.10 % to a minimum of 2.95%, for mining and metal companies from a maximum of 5% to a minimum of 3.15%, for engineering companies from a maximum of 4.85% to a minimum of 3%, for chemical companies from a maximum of 5.20% to a minimum of 3.50%. These rates take into account the 10% tax on dividends distributed on bearer securities.

Savings Up 10 P. C.

In its annual report the Credit and Insurance Confederation also examines the formation of new capital, a matter of special importance at the present time in view of the effort under way for developing natural resources in the home country and in the new Empire. The collection and distribution of savings is carried on by the several authorized banks and financing corporations and by insurance institutes and companies of all kinds.

The savings deposits and correspondents accounts held by banks, including the post office savings banks, rose during the year by nearly 10 per cent from 67,289,000,000 lire on Dec. 31, 1935, to 74,631,000,000 on the corresponding date in 1936, a satisfactory rate of increase which shows that the great body of people to whom these savings belong were able not only to put aside the income obtained from their capital but almost to double that amount by the deposit of additional savings. A comparison with the growth of the similar class of savings in the other countries shows that Italy's 9.90 per cent was only exceeded by Great Britain, where the increase stood at 11 per cent and took precedence of the United States with 8.9 per cent.

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East Boston Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Nov. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Nov. 17
Blackstone Savings Bank	Nov. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Home Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Union Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Dec. 10
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Nov. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Nov. 20
Medford Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 4
Brookline Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Dec. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Dec. 10

Optimistic

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Jesse H. Jones
Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation

Exchange Members Do 18.32 Per Cent Of Week's Trading

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP)—The Securities Commission reported today members of the New York Stock Exchange traded 3,962,925 shares of stock for their own accounts during the week ended Nov. 16.

This was 18.32 per cent of the week's transactions.

The commission said transactions involving 1,273,820 shares, or 5.89 per cent of all transactions, were initiated on the floor, while transactions involving 772,365 shares, or 3.57 per cent of the total, were initiated off the floor.

Specialists conducted transactions involving 1,916,740 shares, or 8.86 per cent of the total.

Transactions by members of the New York Curb Exchange for their own accounts involved 748,356 shares, or 16.51 per cent of all transactions.

The round lot volume for the week on the stock exchange totaled 10,817,690 shares, 9.8 per cent larger than the volume reported on the ticker. The curb exchange total of 2,266,985 shares exceeded the volume reported on the ticker by 8.2 per cent.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The London Passenger Transport Board's report on its fourth year of operation is an admirably detailed document on the world's largest metropolitan transport system. The board operates railroads, both surface and underground, motorbuses and coaches, trams and trolley buses. The enterprise is a mixture of private capitalism and socialism; the board's stock of various kinds was exchanged for stock of the previous independent companies which competed for the work of carrying Londoners, and on this stock the board has to pay various interest rates. But it reports to the Minister of Transport, not to the stockholders.

By an agreement of June, 1935, the whole of the passenger receipts of the board are pooled with the passenger receipts of the main railway companies penetrating London which are attributable to passenger journeys within the area of the Transport Board. The board is then entitled to 62 per cent of the receipts from the whole area after deducting certain operating and other expenses.

Year's Receipts £30,247,378

The size of the operation can be gauged from some of the Board's statistics. In the year to June 30, 1937, 3,636,393,610 passenger journeys originated on the Board's system. Of these 14 per cent were on the railways, 55 per cent on buses and coaches, 25 per cent on streetcars, and 6 per cent on trolleybuses. During the year the passenger service car mileage operated by the Board amounted to 544,630,459 miles.

The year's operations showed total traffic receipts of £30,247,378, which after deduction of working and general expenses and renewals gave a net traffic receipts of £3,930,293. Advertising and other income brought in a further £1,623,539. The total available for appropriation was £5,290,896. Of this, interest on "A" stock took £2,894,955; interest on "B" stock a further £1,185,492; and £1,092,199 was paid on the C stock, amounting to 4¼ per cent interest on the nominal value of the C stock.

When the board was set up, it was provided that the C stockholders must receive 5½ per cent interest one year in three, and if this was not forthcoming 5 per cent or more of these stockholders could apply to the courts for a receivership.

The capital stock issued and outstanding at the present time amounts to £111,933,867, of which C stock amounts to a little over £25 millions. The capital expenditure account amounts to over £123 millions.

Board "Overcapitalized"

Financial interest in the concern centers on the C stock. The interest necessary to avoid receivership next year can and probably will be paid. But this may involve a reduction in the amount appropriated for renewals. Which brings the financial interest of the shareholders into conflict with the interest of the traveling public, who desire up-to-date and well-maintained services.

The burden is aggravated in that the board is almost certainly overcapitalized. Stock was issued to the various stockholders of constituent companies at the time of the board's formation, and compensation leaned on the side of generosity rather than confiscation. Despite this bad start, the board almost achieves the task of providing adequate transport and satisfying onerous financial provisions.

Street System Unplanned

The London transport problem is peculiarly difficult because of the completely unplanned design of the metropolitan conglomeration. Where the cows once went now run the buses, and underneath the same tracks the tubes. A recent test showed that the quickest way to travel from Marble Arch to Piccadilly Circus was by bicycle, with private automobiles only a fraction faster than walking, and buses the slowest. The tubes are by far the fastest when time is not lost in entrances, exits, and changes. On short journeys the tubes are handicapped.

A traffic census of 28 comparable points showed 5490 buses and coaches passing during the day in 1924, and 4858 in 1935; a reduction of 12 per cent. During the same period the number of private cars and commercial vehicles other than buses and coaches increased by 72 per cent from 13,529 to 23,311 per day.

An inevitable difficulty for such a transport system is that the traffic is highly concentrated within sharp peak periods. On the board's railways 50 per cent of the whole of the day's traffic moves in two periods, morning and afternoon, totaling four hours. And the board complains that the peaks are still further aggravated by the unplanned growth of industrial centers around London, which have been created with no relationship to housing accommodation or to traffic facilities.

Traffic Grows Worse

One of the most aggravated periods of high traffic density is that of morning travel on cheap workmen's tickets. But in this the Board has to some extent control over its own problem, by lengthening the hours during which workmen's tickets can be obtained.

There can be no doubt to the Londoner who daily fights his way through the traffic that conditions are getting steadily worse. London seems to be behaving like an organism poisoning itself with its own by-products. There is some popular agitation at the present for a general rearrangement of office hours so that the peak load of transport can be spread out over a longer period. But the odds are that this agitation will come to nothing of consequence.

What is needed for adequate transport in London is a drastic replanning of main roads, provision of high speed overhead highways or their equivalent underground roads, several new tubes, and a strict regulation of the process of industrial drift to the south and of the automatic growth of so monstrously large an area. But these are all remedies which require government action on a very substantial scale; the sort of action which may be desirable in a public works program designed to alleviate the next depression. They are completely beyond the scope of even a semi-socialist organization such as the Transport Board.

New England Gas Net

NEW YORK (AP)—New England Gas & Electric Association reported consolidated net income for the 12 months ended Sept. 30 of $418,585, before the federal surtax on undistributed profits compared with $356,421 in the preceding 12 months.

Drive to Promote Economic Revival On in Washington

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—The drive to encourage business by repeal or drastic change of tax legislation and otherwise to spur economic revival, as the first task of the special session of Congress, took on new and impressive impetus today.

The push is all the more forceful because it appears that none of the items on President Roosevelt's five-point agenda is ready in final, drafted form. Congress seems likely to meet, therefore, without a grindstone upon which its collective nose can immediately be thrust—unless President Roosevelt produces a grindstone in his message—and the way is open for those who wish to encourage business.

In Congress, sentiment emerges strongly for a conciliatory policy toward business. Various administration leaders, notably Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the RFC, and Henry Morgenthau Jr., secretary of treasury, are pleading forcefully for the same policies. Leaders as variously representative as Senator Key Pittman, (D) of Nevada, and Representative John J. O'Connor, (D) of New York, chairman of the important rules committee are committing themselves with renewed emphasis to policies of tax revision intended likely to spur resumption of hearty business activity.

Chairman Jones, who is known as the nation's No. 1 banker because of the lending policies of RFC, not only states, in a press conference late yesterday, that he considers the current business recession as "considerably exaggerated" which with proper treatment would reverse itself, but outlined the treatment:

Want Action on Tax

1. Revision of the tax structure, particularly the undistributed profits tax;
2. Moderate increase of railroad rates;
3. Reduction of building costs;
4. Budget-balancing and retrenchment along the lines advocated in the Morgenthau speech this week.

In this program, Chairman Jones as a ranking fiscal official of the Government, was seeing eye to eye with influential congressional spokesmen.

Representative O'Connor, who as chairman of the rules committee is in strategic position, demanded "action now" on tax revision. "The trouble is," he said, "nobody will speak out. Everybody is afraid to speak. We ought to have modification of these taxes, and make them quit this snooping around by the Securities and Exchange Commission. It should be done right away—ahead of the five-point program. That is a long-range program and it should give way to this.

"You've got a strike of private capital on your hands, and you've got to get it back. One hundred and eighty thousand steel workers have been laid off recently and 130,000 miners—others are working only two or three days a week. In my own city of New York garment workers have been laid off in large numbers. There are small retail stores living from hand to mouth.

"I am for the wages and hours bill and I want to get it passed. But here is the irony of the thing—what good does it do to go to a man out of work and say: 'Here are better hours and more wages for you.' The man will laugh and say: 'That's fine, but I haven't even got a job.'

"It's all right to launch a housing program, but how about the customers if they haven't got work and haven't any money to buy houses? Why do you sell houses like hot cakes here in Washington? Because the customers have money and have stable employment on the government pay roll. We must get capital back in, and we can't do it under the present tax laws.

Tax Seen as Deterrent

"If we do this, the psychological effect will be more important than the actual fact. We'll be saying to business: 'We're going to give you a square deal, instead of going on the premise that every business man is a crook.'"

Senator Pittman, also a key congressional figure, said he strongly supported the Morgenthau program, and had been against the surplus tax all along. He attributed to the tax a large share in the current recession.

Meantime the tax subcommittee of the Ways and Means Committee concentrated on changes in the tax, which is taken as the crucial point in present relations between the Administration and business.

Chairman Jones, whose guidance of RFC has gained him much conservative support, said:

"I haven't felt the slump was as serious as some think. I look for improvement soon; certainly by spring. There is nothing to justify the present feeling of uncertainty and uneasiness."

He discounted reports that the Government was considering resumption of large-scale lending to industry as a means of spurring increased activity, contending that ample credit was available as soon as demand appeared. He felt that building costs had slowed down demand.

"I think the budget can be balanced on the basis of present prosperity," Mr. Jones continued, "by fixing the tax laws so as not to give the Treasury any less money—but to take away the thing the feller is hollering so much about.

"They've got some taxes there that are interfering with business and industry. They certainly are not normal taxes, and if the Government is not getting the revenue out of them, certainly you can afford to take them off."

Grape Crop Gain Forecast

WASHINGTON (AP)—The crop reporting board forecast a 1937 grape crop of 2,731,980 tons. In its report, based on November 1 conditions, the board estimated the crop would be 43 per cent larger than in 1936, when 1,916,460 tons were produced and 23 per cent above the 1928-32 five-year average of 2,214,482 tons.

U. S. National Banks' Profits Up 18.58 P. C.

By the Associated Press

El Paso, Texas

Profits of the country's national banks for the last fiscal year increased 18.58 per cent, Comptroller of the Currency J. F. T. O'Connor told the Southwestern Bankers Association.

Net profits for last year amounted to $286,561,000, up $44,907,000 from the year previous, he announced. These figures were released for the first time today, he said.

"The condition of our going banks is a good indication of the recovery which has been made in the country," Mr. O'Connor said.

Only Slight Rise In Living Costs During October

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the month of October the cost of living in the United States rose only 0.1 per cent compared with September, according to the National Industrial Conference Board.

A substantial decline in food prices was slightly more than offset by increases in the cost of the other groups that compose the wage earner's budget. The cost of living in October of this year was 4.4 per cent higher than a year ago, 24.8 per cent higher than in the spring of 1933, but 11.6 per cent lower than in October, 1929.

Food prices in October were 1 per cent lower than in September, 2.5 per cent higher than October, 1936, 41.9 per cent higher than in the spring of 1933, but 21.1 per cent lower than in October, 1929.

Rents continued to advance, rising 0.7 per cent from September to October. They are now 10.4 per cent higher than a year ago, 42.3 per cent higher than at the low of 1934, and only 3.1 per cent below the level of October, 1929.

Clothing prices increased 0.3 per cent from September to October, bringing them to a level 6.6 per cent higher than in October, 1936, and 29.7 per cent above the low point of 1933. They were, however, still 20.5 per cent lower than in October, 1929.

Coal prices advanced seasonally, 0.7 per cent, from September to October, but they were 0.6 per cent lower than a year ago, and 8.4 per cent lower than in October, 1929.

The index of sundries was 0.8 per cent higher in October than in September.

September Imports By Britain Hold Near Peak Level

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—With the exception of June, 1937, the value of British imports in September amounting to £87,800,000 was the highest peak attained since December, 1930, according to the Division of Regional Information, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Exports of British goods during September were exceeded twice during the 80-month period of December, 1930, to September of this year, those two months being June and July, 1937. Re-exports of imported goods valued at £5,200,000 were lower than any other month of this year, the report stated.

For the first nine months of the current year British imports, valued at £742,100,000, were 22 per cent above the value of three-quarters of 1936 and 37 per cent above the imports during the corresponding period of 1935. British exports during the first nine months of this year were valued at £385,600,000 and were 20 per cent higher than during the corresponding period of 1936 and 23 per cent higher than in 1935. Re-exports amounting to £59,400,000 during the first nine months exceeded those for the same period of last year by 28 per cent and were 46 per cent higher than in 1935.

As a consequence of the greater increase in imports, the unfavorable trade balance has increased from £188,000,000 and £233,000,000 for the three-quarter periods of 1935 and 1936 to a total of £297,000,000 during the first nine months of the current year.

Radio City Cost to Date $100,000,000 And Buildings 80 Per Cent Occupied

NEW YORK (AP)—The last three units of Rockefeller Center will be completed within a year or so, Nelson A. Rockefeller, executive vice-president of Rockefeller Center, Inc., told the New York Building Congress.

Contrary to a general impression, Mr. Rockefeller said, the center, which houses "radio city," has not cost $250,000,000, but the total investment to date has been "just over $100,000,000."

Mr. Rockefeller, son of John D. Rockefeller Jr., told the congress the story of the center's development, how the plans for an opera house, broached late in the twenties, were discarded with the coming of the depression and how his father, saddled with a long lease on three city blocks at an annual rental of $3,300,000, decided on the present vast project.

The 218 buildings, mostly old brownstone houses, had brought a rental of about $300,000 a year before bidding for the sites drove the price skywards to $3,300,000.

"During these discouraging days of the early development," Mr. Rockefeller said, "with the effects of the depression becoming more and more devastating, my father's great faith in the future of the country and his unparalleled courage kept the group together and fired them with enthusiasm.

"He was constantly with the architects, urging that, even though the opera scheme had long since been abandoned, perhaps an even greater civic improvement was possible."

Thus the center evolved, the handicap of renting offices during the depression was gradually overcome, and today, Rockefeller said, the buildings now standing show an occupancy of about 80 per cent.

Automotive Exports 81 P. C. Above 1936

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department said exports of automotive products in September were 81 per cent above those a year ago. Shipments were valued at $24,260,418, as compared with $13,295,700 in September, 1936. Export trade was lower in September than in any month this year because of reduced production while automobile manufacturers switched to 1938 models.

Foreign sales of commercial vehicles were 15,161 units in September compared with 6352 a year ago. Passenger car exports totaled 5999 units, against 4445 in September, 1936.

Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mining

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mining & Concentrating Company reports, September profit of $346,053, including other income, but before provisions for depletion, depreciation and income taxes, comparing with $295,752 in August and $216,767 in September, 1936. For nine months ended Sept. 30, 1937, profit was $2,605,132 before depletion, depreciation and income taxes, against $1,549,577 in first nine months of 1936.

1938 World Wool Supply Expected To Show Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Slightly larger world supplies of raw wool are looked for in 1938 as compared with those of 1937, although the 1938 supply is expected to be less than the average of the last five years, declares the United States Department of Agriculture, which also observes that mill consumption of wool in the United States and possibly in some foreign countries in 1938 is expected to be smaller than in the present year. The bureau noted also that wool prices now are "rather high in relation to prices of other textile materials."

The department's report goes on to say:

"The total supply of apparel wool in the United States on Oct. 1 was estimated at about 15 per cent more than on that date last year, but less than in a number of other recent years. Since stocks of such wool held by dealers and manufacturers in late September were about 5 per cent more than a year earlier, the quantity of wool held in the producing states at the beginning of October apparently was larger than on that date a year ago.

"Consumption of apparel wool on a scoured basis by United States mills during the first nine months of 1937 was about 5 per cent more than during the corresponding period of 1936, and only slightly less than the large consumption in 1935. Mill consumption, however, has declined since March, and in September it was about 20 per cent less than in September, 1936.

"It appears probable that consumption in the last quarter of this year will be smaller than that of a year earlier. In view of the large domestic mill consumpton since early 1935, it seems probable there has been a considerable accumulation of finished and semi-finished manufactured wool goods in the several channels of trade."

BOSTON (AP) — Prices have made new lows on the wool futures market during the last week, dropping to 80 cents a pound from a peak of $1.20, but the latter part of the week they regained about 5 cents.

Meanwhile a group of 16 Boston wool dealers cautioned the Texas Sheep & Goat Raisers' Association against selling at prices which do not represent "the true value" of wool. The sudden drop in price, one dealer said, indicated a possibility attempts were being made to depress the market by selling short.

There was little buying as manufacturers apparently were awaiting new orders and a stabilization of the market.

Luce Says President Should Divulge His Economic Principles

CLEVELAND (AP)—Henry R. Luce, magazine publisher, declared tonight "the smallness of our national production is a disgrace, a wicked disobedience of the ancient injunction to increase and multiply, a miserable failure to function as the intelligent creative animals we pride ourselves on being."

Mr. Luce, 30-year-old publisher of Time, Fortune, and Life, addressed the Ohio Bankers Association.

"Over the years Franklin Roosevelt has made most businessmen feel that he does not like business—that he does not like industrial enterprise," Mr. Luce declared.

"The dangerous fact is this: While basing all his policies on the assumption that private enterprise will work, he has based his policical popularity on the implication that business is anti-social, unpatriotic, vulgar and corruptive."

"The time has come, I think," he said, "when the President must declare flatly and frankly for the only economic principles which he possesses—which are the principles of free capitalistic enterprise. If he has the courage to do that—and he is a man of courage—then business must take him at his word."

Retail Trade Up 5 to 18 P. C. Above the Similar 1936 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Armistice Day specials, which attracted throngs of shoppers, helped most retailers to build a larger volume of sales during the past week, according to the weekly review by Dun & Bradstreet.

In many instances, continues the report, the merchandise was offered at wide mark-downs for that day only. National Fur Week also contributed to the heavier turnover, as many purchases were made for Christmas layaways.

Overcoats Move Rapidly

"Men's and boys' overcoats moved out rapidly," says the survey, "and there was more interest in suits, tuxedos, all-wool slacks, underwear, and furnishings. Untrimmed coast, furred models, and swaggers were in strong call, and demand increased for juniors' formals, dinner frocks with sequin jackets, shoes, sweaters, and knitted ensembles. Pre-Thanksgiving promotions stressed china and silverware.

"Drop in temperature, after a few rainy days in some of the leading centers of distribution, gave the long-awaited stimulus to Winter goods movement. As only a few cities reported reduced demand, the sales increase for the week ran from 3 to 7 per cent.

"The rise over last year's showing also edged upward timidly, the estimated volume of retail distribution ranging from 5 to 18 per cent larger than for the comparative 1936. While many were idle in the New England States, as more factories closed, retail sales were well maintained, but the range over a year ago was cut to 2 to 6 per cent. With the poorest showing in steel-producing districts, the gain for the East widened to 4 to 15 per cent.

"Not all of the industrial sections made headway during the week, but support from farm areas pushed up retail sales in the Middle West 5 to 20 per cent from a year ago. Although buying of luxury goods broadened in the Northwest, the rise from the 1936 total shrank to 6 to 12 per cent.

Southwest Gains Better

"Effect of lowered cotton prices was apparent in consumer purchasing, as the year's spread for the South was curtailed to 6 to 14 per cent. Sudden strengthening of apparel demand helped to widen the margin for the Southwest to 12 to 22 per cent. Despite well-advertised promotional events, the gain for the Pacific Coast over the 1936 volume was up but a notch to 3 to 5 per cent.

"As consumer demand has yet to recede to the extent concomitant with shrinking industrial production, orders for immediate shipments formed the major acceleration to the increased activity in the principal wholesale markets this week. As orders for Christmas goods also increased, wholesale volume was larger for the week, but was only 7 to 15 per cent more than the 1936 comparative," concludes the report.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS — FURNISHED

DEL FLORE APARTMENTS
Very reasonable rates—singles and doubles. Colored tile bathrooms. Subterranean garage. Exclusive West Hollywood District. Los Angeles.
Bessie Mae Teory, Manager
1236 N FLORES ST. GL. 8281

HOUSES FURNISHED

FLORIDA, HOLLYWOOD — Attractive, completely furnished 5 bedroom home, fireplace, piano, radio, large garage; $850 for season or longer to adults. Full particulars, write MRS. N. WALSH, P. O. Box 595.

FOR RENT—Beautiful home; best residential section of West Palm Beach, Fla., 3 large bedrooms, 2 baths; completely furnished. Mrs. John Feller, 308 Barcelona Road.

PAYING GUESTS

ARIZONA, Guest Ranch, Calitina Vista Rancho — Quiet, restful atmosphere; home cooking; special attractions for children. Route 4, Box 690, Tucson, Arizor

WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.—Comfortable accommodations, single or double, corner rooms; Beautyrest mattresses; reasonable rates; walking distance. 610 Datura St. Mrs. J. A. Brink.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Acreage heavily timbered; on hard surfaced road; ten miles from Fort Myers, Florida. M. W. WILLIS, 1818 Binz St., Houston, Texas.

ROOMS TO LET

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Apt. house, 1025 15th St. N. W.—Furnished, very clean, sunny rooms, private and semi-private baths; walking distance; permanent, tourists. DI. 0967.

SALESWOMEN WANTED
WOMEN
An opportunity to serve. In increasing our sales organization there are opportunities for women to represent our company in all parts of the United States. We sell beautiful, popular priced Suits, Coats and Dresses, made to individual measurements. Experience unnecessary—we teach you. Excellent commission. Our garments fully guaranteed and backed up by 50 years manufacturing experience. Write for free details COLDREN KNITTING MILLS, Schuylkill Haven Pa

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

UNUSUAL grandfather's clock, beautiful 8' mahogany case, seconds, minutes, hour, date of month and phases of moon perfectly timed. Box S-1, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WILLARD BANJO CLOCK
For Sale. Excellent Condition. Accurate. Box X-58, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WILL pay highest prices for old-fashioned furniture and bric-a-brac. Write Box N-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON—2 and 3 room apts., furnished or unfurn., in beautifully remodeled house; all electric equipment. Tel. KEN. 4033.

Brookline, Mass.—If you appreciate the "finer apartments"—if you desire a greater degree of comfort and ease of living—if you yearn for an apartment that can give you the spaciousness and advantages of the single family home without the attendant responsibilities, then come and inspect our offerings:
32 Marshal St.—Living room and adjoining library den, dining room, kitchen, maid's room and bath—3 master's chambers, 2 master's bathrooms.
137 Sewall Ave.—Living room and adjoining library den, dining room, kitchen, maid's room and bath, 2 master's chambers, 2 master's bathrooms.
Apply to Supt. on premises or call Mr. Samuel Stern, LON. 0491

APARTMENTS — FURNISHED

OWNER wishes to let 4-room apartment; oil heat, electric refrigeration, near transportation; garage optional. Upland Ave., Dorchester. Mass. Talbot 9690.

APARTMENTS WANTED

FOUR or 5-room furnished apartment in Back Bay, Boston for the winter months. Box T-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

AUTOMOBILE FOR HIRE

LINCOLN limousine to rent for all occasions; reliable driver, Louis Cefalo, 18 Bothwell Rd., Brighton, Mass. Tel. KEN. 8562 (Boston).

BOOK REPAIRING

OLD BOOKS REPAIRED
NAT GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINES BOUND
COMMONWEALTH BINDERY
129 Washington Street, Brookline
Tel Beacon 1588

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St. New York City Plaza 3-3318

DOGS FOR SALE

IRISH SETTER PUPS—Registered; champion stock; price reasonable. C. B. CURRIER, 83 Summer St., Hingham, Mass. Tel. 1471.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

CHARLOTTE GORDON AGENCY, 122 EAST 58th, N. Y. C., supplies highest type children's nurses, governesses, couples, butlers, cooks, waitresses, chambermaids, houseworkers Plaza 3-0997

FOLDING CHAIRS

FURNITURE for rent, CHROMSTEEL upholstered chairs, tables, JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Sq. Boston CAP 3632

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

WHITE silk shawl with 10-inch fringe; will make a beautiful dress or evening wrap. Tel. GARrison 3630 (Dorchester, Mass.).

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS — SILVER — JEWELRY
Reasonable Prices. Personal Attention.
ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West St., Boston.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing HERBERT A. SIMPSON 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

MIAMI, FLA.—Local and Long Distance Moving; padded, insured, licensed vans; get our low rates first. Flash Express & Storage Co. 251 S W 1st Court.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C., 551 Fifth Ave.—Practitioner's office for rent part time. Write Box G-19, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

PAYING GUESTS

HOME to share on Cape Cod this autumn and in Florida during the winter; moderate rates; transportation to Christian Science services. Address: SEA PINES HOMESTEAD, Brewster-on-Cape Cod, Mass.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE, Graduate of Perkins Institution, 23 Derby Rd., Watertown Mass. Tel. Mid. 6768 or Center Newton 3074

REAL ESTATE

MONITOR READERS
Inspect These Modern Apartments
IN THE FENWAY
1 Room, 1 Room and Alcove; Also 2 and 3 Room Suites
Complete with bath and kitchenette including free cooking gas and refrigeration.
Rentals from $32 to $65
Restricted tenancy. Adults only.
EVANS and MORIN, Management
131 Park Drive or 1191 Boylston St. Boston COM. 5500

HOUSES AND APARTMENTS
FOR RENT
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Carefully selected homes in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard Street
Brookline, Asp. 1500
855 Commonwealth Ave., Newton Centre
Cen. New. 5252

20 MILES FROM BOSTON
Surrounded by ornamental trees, stands a 7-room bungalow with every modern convenience and two-car garage; 110 feet of perennial beds and shrubs; 300 feet of garden, with apples, pears, grapes, raspberries, blueberries, etc., which makes one long to leave the busy office and find quiet, rest, and pleasure in a country home; reasonably financed; the price will please you.
F. W. SNOW
Bryantville, Mass. Tel. 15

BORROW from this bank for satisfaction. Our plan is convenient and economical. CAMBRIDGE SAVINGS BANK, Harvard Sq.

ROOMS AND BOARD

SINGLE or double room with board in private home on West Newton Hill; quiet neighborhood; convenient to Boston and Albany trains and Commonwealth Avenue bus lines; also garage space; (permanent or transient), Tel. West Newton 0215 (Mass.).

ROOMS TO LET

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Sunny, attractively furnished rooms; meals optional; quiet atmosphere; steam heat; every convenience; ten minutes' walk to church; reasonable. Mrs. H. A. Peters, 159 Pearson Dr. Tel. 4803.

ATTRACTIVE rooms, harmonious surroundings; near cars; kitchen privileges; ideal for practitioners. Address Box T-2, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON, Back Bay, 105 Mountfort St.—Front square room $4, room with kitchenette $4, side room $3; continuous hot water. COM. 8591.

BOSTON, 118 Marlboro St.—Luxurious rooms with or without bath; fireplaces, large closets and oil heat. COM. 9898.

BOSTON, 6 Symphony Road—One large newly furnished room with private bath. Tel. COM. 8485.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 7 Euston St., Suite 1—Large, quiet room; private family; near 2 car lines. ASP 3016.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Well-appointed studio room, adj. bath, shower; private home; ideal for business man; breakfast optional. KIR. 2653.

FLATBUSH, BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Beautiful home, detached house, large room; reasonable; 20 minutes to N. Y. Tel. BU. 2-8519.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 2000 16th St., Apt. 39—Two lovely rooms, unfurnished, or furnished to suit; quiet; elevator. PO. 3120.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

POSITION desired where honesty, dependability and ambition to advance are requisite; 16 years trucking contractor-owner of Macks; chauffeur, checker, loader, collector, ex-licensed master electrician, ex-electric locomotive inspector, DONALD BERRY, 186-29 Pineville Ave., Springfield Gardens, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ATTENDANT-Companion, trained, practical, helpful, or companion-housekeeper; exc. ref. Tel.: KENmore 4033. (Boston).

POSITION wanted, switchboard, clerical, figuring, general office work. Write Box R-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SECRETARY-companion-housekeeper; executive ability with initiative; willing to locate anywhere or travel. Write Box X-56, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

TYPIST-Stenographer; manuscripts, statements; own typewriter; work called for, delivered. Write Box N-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave. N. Y. C.

TO LET—FURNISHED

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—New, modernistic, completely furn.; accommodate 4; $150 monthly; special season rate; Christian Scientists preferred 501 2nd St. South

WANTED TO BUY

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. P. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Opp. Macy's. 5th Fl. Bring furs or we call.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Canada's 1937 Wheat Crop Estimate Cut 5,500,000 Bushels

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
1 3¼s '43-40	105.27	105.27	105.27
1 3¼s '43-41 Mch	106.26	106.26	106.26
13 3¼s '47-43	107.10	107.10	107.10
1 3¼s '45-43	106.22	106.22	106.22
1 3¼s '46-44	106.17	106.17	106.17
1 2¾s '51-48	100.25	100.25	100.25
13 2½s '53-49	98.10	98.9	98.9
3 2½s '54-51	100.2	100.2	100.2
25 3s '55-51	103	103	103
15 2¾s '60-55	100.24	100.20	100.24
19 2¾s '59-56	99.25	99.24	99.25
1 3¼s '64-44	103.1	103.1	103.1
21 2¾s '49-39 reg	100.30	100.30	100.30
55 3s '52-44	102.19	102.18	102.19

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
2 Adams Exp 4s '47	91½	91½	91½
7 Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	96¼	96	96¼
8 Alleghany 5s '50 st	28½	28	28½
18 Allis Chalmers 4s '52	103	102½	102½
8 Am &For P 5s 2030	60¾	59½	59½
3 Am IGChem 5½s '49	103½	103½	103½
9 Am Int 5½s '49	96	96	96
10 Am T&T cv 4½s '39	100⅞	100	100⅞
43 Am T&T 3¼s '61	100⅜	100	100¼
5 Am W W & E 6s '75	97	97	97
1 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	102¼	102¼	102¼
9 Arm Del 4s '57	91¼	91	91¼
2 Arm Del 4s '55	92	91¾	92
15 AT&SF 4s '95	108⅞	108	108⅞
5 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	101½	101½	101½
10 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	105	104¾	104¾
1 Atl&Cha AL 4½s '44	106	106	106
1 Atl & Dan 1st4s'48	36	36	36
15 B&O rfg 6s '95	55¾	55	55
37 B&O 1st 5s '48	83¾	83¼	83¼
4 B&O rfg 5s '95	48	48	48
B & O 5s '69 F	47½	47½	47½
1 B&O 5s 2000 D	41¼	40¾	40¾
31 B&O cv 4½s '60	78½	78	78
B&O 4s '48	65¼	65½	65½
3 B&O 5s S W '50	93⅜	93⅛	93⅜
8 Beth Stl 3¼s '66	53½	52⅝	53½
6 Boston&Me 5s 67	49	49	49
2 Bost&Me 4¾s JJ61	53½	53½	53½
1 Boston&Me 5s 55	11	11	11
3 BotCotMills6½s '34	102	101⅞	102
2 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	62	62	62
1 Bkly Man TR 4½s 66	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Bkly U Gas 5s 57B	12	12	12
1 Camag Sug 7s 42 ct	107½	107½	107½
2 Can Sou 5s 62	103½	103½	103½
2 Can Pac 5s 53	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
1 Can Pac 4s perp	87	86¾	86¾
10 Can Pac 4s 55 perp	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜
2 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	15½	15	15
2 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	98	98	98
1 Cen Ill& G 5s 51	74	73¾	73¾
4 Cen Pac 5s 60	99⅝	99½	99½
5 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	38½	38	38
5 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	105	105	105
1 ChampionP&F 4¾s'50	105	94¾	94½
1 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	31	31	31
2 Chi & Alton 3s '49	104½	104½	104½
5 CB&Q 4½s '77	109½	109	109½
25 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	20¾	20¾	20¾
7 Chi Gt West 4s '59	11	10¾	10¾
20 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
25 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
60 Chic&NW cv 4¾s '49	9½	9¼	9¼
8 CRI & P 4½s '52O	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
17 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	9½	9½	9½
10 C R I & P rfg 4s '34	8½	8½	8½
1 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	102	102	102
57 Cinn Gas & El 3¼s '66	109	109	109
31 CinUnTerm 5s '57C	106¼	106	106
20 ClevUnTerm 5s '72	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	43	42½	42½
16 Col & So 4½s '56	94	94	94
1 Colombia G & S 5s '52 May	94½	94½	94½
4 Colombia G 5s '61	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
4 Colombia G 5s '1961	100⅛	100	100⅛
12 Coml Cred 2¾s '42	102¼	102¼	102¼
3 Coml Inv Tr 5½s '51	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞
1 Com Coal Del 5s '60	103¼	102⅝	102¾
10 Con Edis 3½s '56	107½	107½	107½
2 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	103½	103½	103½
2 Crown Will 6s '51	66½	66	66½
7 Del & Hud 1st 4½s '43	15½	15¼	15½
8 D&RG 4s '36	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
5 D&RG W 5s '55 asd	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
4 D&RG W 5s '78	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
2 Det Ed 4½s '61	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 Dow Chem 3s '51	107	107	107
1 Duqu Lt 3½s '65	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Ed El Ill Bklyn 4s '39	47	46⅜	46½
29 Erie rfg 5s '67	46	46½	46½
9 Erie rfg 5s '75	58	58	58
8 Erie gen lien 4s '96	52	52	52
2 Erie cv 4s '53 A	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
1 Fla E C 5s '74 ct	104	104	104
3 Gen Mot Ac 3s '46	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Gen Mot Ac 3¼s '51	92	92	92
2 Gen Stl C 5½s '49	98½	98½	98½
7 Goodrich 6s '45	97	96½	97
3 Goodyr TR 5s '57	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 Gt Nor 5s '78	92	91¾	92
10 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	105	104½	104½
12 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	95¼	95	95
5 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	83	83	83
5 Gt Nor 3s '67	11	10⅝	11
21 G Bay & W deb B	84	84	84
5 Harlem R&P 4s '54	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
3 Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	53	53	53
4 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	18½	18½	18½
1 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	108	108	108
1 Ill Bell Tel 3½s'70B	46½	46½	46½
2 Ill Cen 4s '63	50¼	50¼	50¼
1 Ill Cen 4s '55	44¼	44¼	44¼
1 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	50½	50½	50½
21 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	104¼	104	104
8 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	21½	21½	21½
3 Interb R Tr 6s '32	56	55½	56
9 Interb RTr rfg 5s '56	80	80	80
8 Interlake Iron 4s '47	22¾	22¾	22¾
5 Int G Nor 1st 6s '52	84¾	84¾	84¾
1 Int Paper 6s '55	93¼	93¼	93¼
4 Int Paper 5s '47	83½	83½	83½
2 Int T&T cv 4½s '49	60	60	60
1 Int T&T 5s '55	96¾	96¾	96¾
2 Penns&LgnSt4¼s'61	33¼	33¼	33¼
6 KCFtS&Mem4s'36	75½	75½	75½
2 K C South 3s '50	88¾	88¾	88¾
2 Keith B F 6s '46	100½	100½	100½
10 Kresge Found 4s '45	66	66	66
1 Lac Gas 5½s '53	64¾	64¾	64¾
1 Lac Gas 5½s '60D	98	98	98
1 Leh&N Eng 4s '65A	75½	75	75
7 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞
1 Leh C&N 4½s '54C	36	36	36
4 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	32	32	32
3 Leh Val 4½s 2003	31	31	31
9 Leh Val 4s 2003	106½	105¾	106½
2 LiquidCarb 4s '47	99¼	99¼	99¼
4 Loews 3½s '46	126	125⅞	126
5 Lorillard Co 7s '44	118¾	118¾	118¾
1 Lorillard Co 5s '51	73	73	73
1 Louisiana & A 5s '69	73	101⅞	101⅞
7 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	102	101½	102
1 Manhat Ry 4s '90	33½	33½	33½
2 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
1 McCrory Strs 5s '51	100	100	100
1 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	100	100	100
1 M SP & SSMar 5½s '49	12	12	12
1 M SP & SSMar 5½s'78	69	69	69
1 M SP & SSMar 5s '38	13	13	13
5 M SP & SSM gtd5s'38	16	16	16
5 M SP & SSM cn 4s '38	15½	15½	15½
6 M SP & SSM gtd5s'38	50	50	50
6 M K-Tex 5s '62 A	26	26	26
2 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	76	76	76
1 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞
10 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	5	5	5
5 Mo Pac 5½s '49	21½	21½	21½
3 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	22	21¼	21¼
5 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	21¾	21	21
33 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	7⅞	7⅞	7½
7 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	16¼	16¼	16¼
1 Mob & Oh 5s '38	17	17	17
14 Mob & O 4½s '77	90½	90½	90½
1 Mont Pow 3¾s'66	62	62	62
6 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞
12 Natl Steel 4s '65	105½	105¼	105½
1 N O Pu Sv 5s'52A	78	78	78
1 N Orl Term 4s '53	74¼	74	74
5 NYC rfg 5s 2013	81	80½	80½
9 NYC cn 4s '98	91	91	91
10 NYC 3½s '46	86¾	86½	86¾
32 NYC 3½s '52	66½	66½	66½
7 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	92¼	92¼	92¼
4 NYC&HR 3½s '97	82¾	82¾	82¾
3 NYC La Sh 3½s'98	78	78	78
1 NYC&StL 5½s'74A	65¼	65¼	65¼
1 NY Ch&StL 4½s 78	91¾	91¾	91¾
100 NY Ch&StL 4s '46	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s '65	98	98	98
1 NY Lac&W 4½s'73	26	26	26
1 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	10½	10½	10½
5 NY O & W rfg 4s'92	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
2 NY Tel 4½s'39	103½	103½	103½
3 NY Tel 3¼s '87	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
3 NY W&Bost 4½s '46	12½	12½	12½
3 Norf Sou 5s2'61A	117½	117½	117½
1 Norf & W 4s '96	90	89¼	89X
11 Nor Pac 6s 2047	79½	79	79½
10 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	95	95	95
1 Nor Pac 4s '97	63⅝	63⅜	63⅝
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047	99¾	99¾	99¾
3 Oklahoma G&E 3¾2'66	99¾	105	105
4 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	105	99¾	99¾
12 Pac Gas&El 1½s '66	103	102⅞	103
3 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	107	106⅞	106⅞
20 Pac Gas&El 4s '64	104¼	104	704⅛
14 Pen Oh & Det 4½s '77	98	98	98
1 Pen Co 4s '63	110½	109½	109½
13 Pen RR gen 5s '68	104¼	103⅞	104¼
16 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	100	99⅞	100
20 Pen RR gen 4¼s'81	100½	100½	100½
1 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	112½	112½	112½
1 Pen RR 4s '48	93	93	93
12 Pen RR 3¼s'52	73¼	73¼	73¼
15 Peoria & E 2inc 4s '90	84	84	84
1 Pere Marq 5s '56	100¾	100¾	100¾
10 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	92	92	92
20 Phila Co 5s '67	105	105	105
65 Phil Elec 3½s '67	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
2 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	104	104	104
5 PCC & St L 4½s'52	87	87	87
1 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s '52	105	105	105
1 Portl Gen El 5s '50	57½	57½	57½
8 Portl Gen El 4½s'60	52½	52½	52½
1 Porto Ri A Tob 6s '42	13¾	13¾	13¾
10 Postal T & C 5s '53	92¾	92¾	92¾
19 Readg 4½s '97 A	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
13 Readg 4½s '97 B	106	106	106
1 Repub Steel 5½s'54	84¾	84¾	84¾
7 Repub Steel 4½s'61	84¾	84¼	84¼
5 Repub Steel 4½s'56	21½	21½	21½
2 Rio Gr W ctf 4s '49	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
1 Roch G&E 5s '62 E	13¼	12½	12½
1 StLSF 4½s '78	11¾	11¾	11¾
48 StLSF 4½s '78 ctf st	32	32	32
7 StLSW 5s '52	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
1 StLSW rfg 5s '90	119¼	119¼	119¼
4 St Paul Un Dep 5s '72	89¾	89¾	89¾
3 SA&A Pass 4s '43	103¼	103¼	103¼
3 San Ant Pub Srv 6s '52	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 San Diego G&E 4s '65	9	9	9¼
12 Seab A L cn 6s '45	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 Sea A L aj 5s '49	91	91	91
5 Simmons 4s '52	102	101½	102
3 So Cal Pow 6s '47	65	64½	64½
18 Sou Pac 4½s '68	65	65	65
2 Sou Pac 4½s '81	65	65	65
12 So Pac 4½s '69	94¾	94¼	94¼
8 So Pac rfg 4s '55			

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
5 So Pac 3¾s '46	89	89	89
8 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	77¾	77½	77¾
1 So Pac SFTer 4s '50	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
3 South Ry 6½s '56	67	66	66
5 South Ry 6½s '56	65¾	65½	65½
3 South Ry gen 6s '56	71½	71⅜	71½
7 South Ry gen 4s '56	83¾	83¾	83¾
21 Third Av aj 5s '60	54	54	54
2 South Ry cn 5s 94	102	102	102
7 South Ry gen 4s '56	98⅞	98¾	98¾
4 S W Gas & El 4s '60	76½	76	76
4 Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	88	87½	88
5 Studebaker 6s cv '45	105	105	105
4 Ten El Pow 6s '47A	35⅝	35¼	35⅝
2 Tex Corp 3½s '51	100	100	100
1 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	115½	115½	115½
5 Third Av 4s '60	111½	111¼	111½
1 Tid Wat As O 3½s '52	106	106	106
5 Un Pac 1st 5s 2008	93⅞	93¾	93¾
1 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	111½	111½	111½
1 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	93⅞	93¾	93⅞
6 Un Pac 3½s '71	93⅞	93¾	93⅞
9 Un Pac 3½s '70	80	80	80
2 Unit Drug 5s '53	108½	108½	108½
5 US Pipe&F 3½s '46	104¼	104	104¼
4 Util P&L 5s '59	93¾	93¾	93¾
2 Vanadium 5s '41	85	85	85
8 Vertient Sug 7s '42 ct	12½	12¼	12½
1 French 7½s '41 unst	104⅝	104¼	104⅜
6 Virg Ry 3¾s '66	103½	103½	103½
1 Wabash rfg 5½s '75	13	13	13
5 Wabash 1st 5s '39	70	70	70
1 Wabash 2d 5s '39	37½	37½	37½
1 Wabash 2d 5s '39 ct	13	13	13
4 Wabash 5s '76B	13½	13	13
4 Wabash 4½s '78C	71½	71½	71½
1 Walwrth 4s '55	100¼	100¼	100¼
10 Westch Lt 3½s '67	120	120	120
1 West Pen P 5s '63 E	99¾	99¾	99¾
3 West Md 5½s 77 A	92¼	92	92¼
3 West Md 4s '52	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
1 West Pac 5s '46 asd	73½	73½	73½
1 Western Un 5s '51	99¾	99¾	99¾
9 West Un 5s '38	70½	70½	70½
3 Western Un 5s '60	9¼	9¼	9¼
4 Wis Cen 4s S&D '36	99	89¾	99

Foreign Bonds

1 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	67¼	67¼	67¼
2 Adriatic El 7s '52	79½	79½	79½
2 Antioquia 7s '45 A	6½	6½	6½
2 Akershus 5s '63	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
1 Antiquia 7s '45 B	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
44 Argentine 4s '72	88¼	88¼	88½
8 Argentine 4s '72 new	88¼	88⅝	88⅝
7 Argentine 4½s '71	95	95	95
1 Australia 5s '55	105½	105½	105½
1 Australia 4½s '56	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
2 Berlin City 6½s '50	21¾	21½	21⅝
45 Brazil 8s '41	25	23	23
3 Australia 5s '57	105½	105½	105½
37 Brazil 6½s '27-57	18⅛	18	18
36 Brazil 6½s '26-57	19¾	18	18
28 Brazil C Ry 6½ '52	20⅝	18½	18½
10 Buenos A 6½s '55	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
5 Buen A 4½s'4½s'77	66⅝	66⅜	66⅜
1 Buen A4½s4½sAug'76	70	69	69
2 Buen A 4½s4½s'75	72	72	72
1 Bulgaria 7½s '68	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
5 Canada 3¼s '61	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
1 Canada 3s '67	93½	93⅜	93⅜
10 Canada 2¾s '45	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '62	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
21 Chile 6s '60	13⅝	14¼	14¼
8 Chile 6s '61 Feb	13½	13½	13½
5 Chile 7s '42	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
5 Chile 6s '61 Sept	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
1 Chile 6s '62	13⅝	13½	13½
13 Chile 6s '63	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
3 Cologne Gov Ry 5s '51	15	15	15
2 Colomb 6s'61 Jan	15	15	15
1 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Copenhag 5s '52	63	62⅞	63
7 Cordoba City 7s '57 st	63½	63	63½
14 Cuba 5½s '45	103½	103½	103½
2 Czecho 8s '51	103½	103½	103½
1 Czecho 8s '52	104¾	104¾	104¾
6 Denmark 5½s '55	101¾	101⅝	101¾
1 French27½s '41	103½	103½	103½
1 French 7½s'41 unst	94	94	94
1 Ger Gen El 7s '45	40½	40½	40½
5 Ger Gen El 6s '48	40¾	40¾	40¾
3 Ital Cr Cons7s'47B	73	73	73
21 Japan 6½s'54	77½	77	77½
11 Japan 5½s '65	67½	67½	67½
16 Kreuger&Toll 5s '59ct	24½	24⅛	24⅛
1 Medellin Mun 6½s'54	6¼	6	6
1 Mexican 5s '45	102	102	102
1 Milan City 6½s '52	60	60	60
4 Minas Ger 6½s'58	12	12	12
5 Minas Ger 6½s'59	12	12	12
2 N Sou Wales 5s '57	102¾	102¾	102¾
12 Norway 4½s '65	104⅝	104⅜	104⅜
2 Norway 4½s '65	102¾	102¼	102¼
3 Oslo City 4½s '55	102	101⅞	102
6 Paulisto Ry 7s '42	90½	90	90
1 Peru 7s '59	11	11	11
21 Peru 1st 6s '60	10¾	10¾	10¾
1 Peru 2nd 6s 1916	10¾	10¾	10¾
6 Poland 8s '50	53¾	53½	53¾
9 Poland 7s '47	68¼	68¼	68¼
3 Porto Aleg 8s '61	11	11	11
1 Prussia 6s '52	21½	21½	21½
1 Prussia 6½s '51	21¾	21¾	21¾
1 Queensld 7s '41	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Rhein-Ruhr W 6s '53	21	21	21
16 Rio de Jan28s '46	12⅛	12	12
11 Rio de Jan 6½s'53	10¼	10¼	10½
1 Rio Gr do Sul 8s '46	14½	14½	14½
1 Rio Gr do Sul 6s '68	11	11	11
16 Rio Gr do Sul 6s '68	11⅜	11½	11⅜
3 Roumania Inst 7s59	41¾	41⅞	41⅞
2 Sao Paul Ctr6½s57	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
2 Sao Paulo St 8s '50	14½	14½	14½
6 Sao Paulo Ct 8s '36	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
2 Sao Paulo St 7s '40	50⅛	50	50
42 Sao Paulo St 6s '68	11½	11½	11½
13 Sao Paulo St 6s '68	62	62	62
2 Tokyo City 5½s'52	61	60¾	60¾
23 Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	51½	51	51
10 Uruguay 6s '60	51½	51	51
1 Uruguay 6s '64	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
1 Westph Un El P 6s '53	13		

Total today (Nov. 13), estimated 4,100,000; previous day, 10,029,900; week ago, 5,342,100; year ago, 7,642,000; two years ago, 8,442,000; 1937 to date (estimated), 2,493,429,700; year ago, 3,072,785,000. two years ago, 2,878,177,000.

x—ex-interest. ct—Certificates.

Canadian Wheat Crop Is Estimated At 182,505,000 Bu.

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—Canada's 1937 wheat crop is estimated at 182,505,000 bushels in a crop report by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This is a reduction of more than 5,500,000 bushels from the September estimate of 188,181,000.

The estimate for oats was also 7,600,000 bushels lower than that of September.

Total yields of the principal crops in Canada are now estimated by the bureau in bushels as follows with the 1936 figures in brackets: wheat 182,505,000 (229,218,000); oats 274,468,000 (271,778,000); barley 85,969,000 (71,922,000); rye 5,749,000 (4,281,000); peas 1,178,600 (1,229,300); buckwheat 7,522,000 (8,601,000); mixed grains 36,389,000 (33,639,000); flaxseed 687,300 (1,795,300); corn for husking 6,492,000 (6,083,000).

Average Yields

The average yields per acre, in bushels, are as follows, with the 1936 averages in brackets: wheat 7.1 (9.1); oats 21.0 (20.7); barley 19.8 (16.2); rye 6.4 (6.7); peas 14.0 (13.3); beans 17.4 (13.7); buckwheat 19.0 (21.6); mixed grains 32.3 (28.7); flaxseed 2.8 (3.8); corn for husking 39.2 (37.0).

The November estimate showed a decrease of 503,000 bushels for fall wheat from the September figures and a decrease of 5,183,000 bushels in the estimate for spring wheat, with 5,000,000 bushels of the latter decrease occurring in the wheat estimate for the prairie provinces. The lower November estimate for oats was due principally to reductions in Quebec and Saskatchewan. Decreases in the other grain: barley 1,800,000 bushels; rye 289,000 bushels; and flaxseed 54,000 bushels, in comparison with the September figures.

For the three prairie provinces, the second estimate of yields of five principal grain crops in bushels with the 1936 figures in brackets follow: wheat 159,000,000 (212,000,000); oats 146,200,000 (135,862,000); barley 65,270,000 (52,617,000); rye 4,250,000 (3,201,000); flaxseed 606,000 (1,730,000).

Grain for Elevators

"Since virtually no crop at all was harvested this year in southern Saskatchewan and eastern Alberta," says the report, "it is expected that a higher percentage of the total crop will be delivered to country elevators, and that more wheat will have to be withdrawn from elevators for seed. With this factor in mind, total marketings of the 1937 crop should reach 121,000,000 to 126,000,000 bushels, assuming that the 1938 acreage remains at the 1937 level, that the amount of wheat fed will be somewhat lower, and that the quantity of unmerchantable grain is only moderately increased.

"Accordingly it appears that somewhat less than two-thirds of the marketable surplus from the 1937 crop has already come forward from farms up to the end of October, with only 40,000,000 to 45,000,000 bushels to be delivered in the remaining nine months of the crop year. Last year, from November to July, 45,000,000 bushels were delivered, after almost three-quarters of the marketable surplus had come forward in the first three months of the crop year."

Dividend Declarations

Company	Extra Rate	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Andian Nati Corp	$1	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Columbia Baking Co $1 partic pf	25c	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
El Paso Nat Gas	20c	Dec. 29	Dec. 18
Hollinger Gold M	5c	Dec. 2	Nov. 18
Imperial Oil Ltd	37½c	Dec. 1	Nov. 17
International Pet	50c	Dec. 1	Nov. 19
Parker Wolverine	25c	Dec. 15	Nov. 19
Wright Hargreaves	5c	Jan. 3	Nov. 24
Increased			
Anglo-Can Tel A	17½c	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Hammermill Pap	$1.50	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Magma Copper	$1.25	Dec. 15	Nov. 26
Initial			
Collins-Morris Shoe	50c	Nov. 15	Nov. 9
Continental Can Co $4.50 pf	$1.12½	Jan. 1	Dec. 10
Irregular			
Globe-Wernicke	25c	Dec. 15	Nov. 4
Reduced			
Plymouth Fund A	1c Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Regular			
Amer Factors, Ltd	15c M	Nov. 10	Oct. 30
Andian Nat Corp	$1 S	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Canadian Gen El	$1.50 Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Cinn N O & Tex Pac RR pf	$1.25 Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Columbia Baking participating pf	$1 25c Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
El Paso Nat Gas	50c Q	Dec. 29	Dec. 18
El Paso Nat Gas pf	7½ $1.75 Q	Dec. 1	
Glens Falls Ins Co	40c Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Globe Wernicke pf	50c Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Gt West El Chem	1.40	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Gt W El Ch 6% pf	30c Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 31
Gt W El Ch 6% pf	$1.50 Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Ham Pap 6% pf	5c M	Dec. 2	Nov. 18
Hollinger Gold M	25c S	Dec. 1	Nov. 17
Imperial Oil, Ltd	75c S	Dec. 1	Nov. 19
Internat'l Pet Co	Stirs		
Kaufmann Dept Strs pf	$1.75 Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 10
Ogilvie Flr M pf	$1.75 Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 19
Onomea Sugar Co	75c M	Dec. 20	Nov. 10
Parker-Wolverine	37½c Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 10
Penna G&E A	$1.75 Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Penna G&E $7 pf	$1.75 Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Penna G&E Crp (Del) 7% pf	$1.75 Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Stand Silica Corp	20c Q	Dec

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-2503
9-10 A. M. — 4-7 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
THE HOME OF COMPLETE ECONOMICAL CAR SERVICE
21st St. at Ave. B Ph 3-5164

Mc CORMACK BROS.
PACKARDS
PHONE 3-6238
531 South 21st Street

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven Paint for millions of homes
WASHABLE WALLPAPER
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
2016 Third Ave. Phone 3-1159

GOODYEAR SHOE HOSPITAL
REPAIRING
PHONE 6-9316 418 NORTH 20TH STREET

JACKS
COAL & TRANSFER CO. INC.
All Good Grades of COKE and COAL
PHONE 3-0209

ICE
CONSUMERS ICE DELIVERY CO.
Phone 3-5246

Family Service Laundry
"Your Clothes Washed in Individual Nets—No Marks on Your Linens"
Phone 3-1133
Magnolia Ave. and 22nd St. So.

Butler R.E. & I. Co. INC.
RENTALS—SALES
INSURANCE
412 NO. 21ST STREET 3-3278

Permanent Waves of Distinction
$3.50 to $12.50
DANIEL'S MARINELLO
Caheens

PIANOS—RADIOS
REFRIGERATORS
WASHING MACHINES
E. E. FORBES
403 N. 20th Street

MOBILE

Anna Marie Beauty Shop

Specialist in Shampooing and Finger Waving
Marcel and Water Waves, etc.
Call for Appointment
DEXTER 3621
Irma M. Taylor 164 Conte St., Mobile, Ala.

DAMRICH
Mobile's Finest and Oldest Shoe Store
For Men — Women — Children
105 Dauphin St. Dexter 532

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON INC
JEWELERS
SILVERSMITHS
SINCE 1879

MONTGOMERY

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Walnut 1027-W
10 to 12 A. M. and 5 to 6 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Klein & Son
Jewelers
SILVERWARE - CHINA
Distinctive Gifts

PICKWICK Cafe
Famous for Good Food
Year Round Air Conditioned
25 COMMERCE ST. C-385

HENLEY APPLIANCE CO. INC.
RADIOS RANGES AIR CONDITIONING WASHERS REFRIGERATORS ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
Cor. Church and Lee Streets Cedar 188
Your Electrical Dealer

— COLOR FAST —
EXCLUSIVE WASHING PROCESS
Delicate Colors Remain Bright and Beautiful
DAMP WASH 3c lb.
Ready to Iron
CEDAR-805
Empire Laundry

More than 59 years at the same location

Capitol Clothing Store
"On the Square"

ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY (Continued)

Quality Shoe Repairing
Montgomery Shoe Factory
Cedar 3903
Cor. Court and Washington Street

FLORIDA

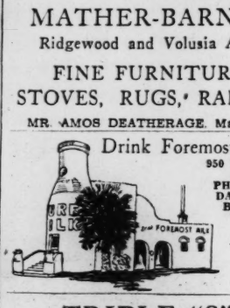
CORAL GABLES

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
HEINZ 57
2012 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Vegetables—Groceries
Meats and Bakery Goods

DAYTONA BEACH

We Recommend
Ben Croft Service Station
ATLANTIC WHITE FLASH
Lubrication—Washing—Polishing
Tire Repairs—Auto Repairs
Battery Service
Telephones 9229 — 1474J
Corner So. Atlantic and Broadway

MATHER-BARNES
Ridgewood and Volusia Ave.
FINE FURNITURE
STOVES, RUGS, RADIOS
MR. AMOS DEATHERAGE, Manager



Drink Foremost Milk
950 VOLUSIA AVE
PHONE 480
DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.

TRIPLE "S" GROCETERIA
100% Home Owned
2 — STORES — 2
726 MAIN STREET, PEN.
220 SO. BEACH STREET

Yowell-Drew's invites you to shop at their department store
DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA

SHOP AT Sears
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.
120 Volusia Phone 82

FORT LAUDERDALE

Gulf Service Station
Corner N. E. First St. and Federal Highway
Good Gulf Gasoline and Oils
Dunlop Tires and Tubes
Phone 408-J

WALL STREET SHOE REPAIR
High Quality Service
110 WALL STREET

Hotpoint Refrigerators
Appliances—Contracting—Repairs
GUTTERIDGE ELECTRIC CO.
304-306 S. W. 1st Ave. Phone 501

CUSTER'S
Fish and Poultry Market
Quality Service
20 Wall Street Phone 74
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

SUNSHINE
Tailors and Cleaners
Custom Made Clothes
Dry Cleaning and Tailoring Well Done
Prop., J. BARADA
16 Tropical Arcade Phone 9187

FORT MYERS

Tropical Fort Myers
Large selection of attractive homes and riverfront estates in Tropical FORT MYERS, for sale or for lease for the year 'round or season. Hunting, Fishing, Bathing, Golf and Outdoor Sports of all kinds.

K. L. JEFFCOTT REALTY COMPANY
Realtors
"Everything in Real Estate"
FORT MYERS FLORIDA

HOLLYWOOD

NORGE
Rollator Refrigeration and other
HOME APPLIANCES
NORFLEET PLUMBING CO.
2036 HOLLYWOOD BLVD.

JACKSONVILLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 5-0762
10-3 P. M. daily.
Advertising Information Bureau

Sears
Will Save You Money
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
JACKSONVILLE FLORIDA

WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP
211 Laura Street and St. Petersburg, Fla.

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, INC.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE (Continued)

1867 1937

Everything for the Home and Each Member of the Family
Cohen Brothers
Block of Duval, Laura, Hogan and Church Streets

Now!
A complete Upholstering Department with experienced craftsmen in charge. Furniture, Floor Coverings, Draperies, Radios.
Sterchi's
20 West Adams Street
Also St. Augustine and Ocala

An Impressive Tuxedo Value!
DELTON TUXEDOS
In Rich Black or Midnight Blue $25.00
LEVY'S
ADAMS AT HOGAN

MIAMI

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RESTAURANT TROCADERO
168 N. E. FORTIETH STREET
Across from Biltmore Theatre, Buena Vista
Catering to Home Folks of Miami
Serving only the best foods, prepared with appreciation and care, served to your liking.

"ALL YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT PAINT"
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
58 West Flagler Phone 2-7443

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Coral Gables

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

CUMINGS
JEWELER and WATCHMAKER
FINE WATCH AND JEWELRY REPAIRING
Greeting cards for all occasions.
Christmas cards with name imprinted.
50 for $1.00 and up
Fourteen years in Miami
108 S. E. First Street

IN MIAMI IT'S
GRALYNN LAUNDRY
PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 8th St.

We sincerely strive to make
"HOME MILK"
One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
Owned and operated by local dairy farmers
769 N W 18th Terrace Ph. 2-7696

SHENANDOAH
BEAUTY SHOPPE
1170 S. W. 17TH AVENUE
Ample Parking Space
Specializing in Permanent Waving and Hair Tinting
ETHELDA M. VETTER, Prop. Ph. 3-0412
MIAMI, FLORIDA

BRING IT HERE AND LET US WORRY!
BRAKES
CARBURETORS
IGNITION
J. MILTON DADE
Mechanical and Electrical Station
West Flagler at 10th Avenue
Phone 2-1450 Nite 2-0283

WEDDERSPOON'S
Plaza Delicatessen
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Sandwiches Ice Cream
PHONE 4-1922
Main Highway Coconut Grove

WHITE BELT DAIRY
Milk and Dairy Products
OLD PLANTATION
ICE CREAM
Phone 1-2411

Abstracts—Title Insurance
Escrows
Dade-Commonwealth
TITLE COMPANY
37 N. E. First Street Phone 2-7666

MAMMOTH FOOD STORES
Where Food Prices Are Made
Two Large Beautiful Stores
1463 S. W. 8TH STREET
N. MIAMI AVE. and 19TH ST.
3 blks. west First Church of Christ, Scientist

FLORIDA

MIAMI (Continued)

Mae Watson
PARKER METHOD SHOPPE
A leading beauty parlor, offering a most comprehensive service in all branches of Beauty Culture.
Rain water shampoos
111 S. E. First Avenue Phone 3-1345

ORLANDO

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
"Complete Car Service"
Garland and Robinson Streets
Orlando, Florida

ORLANDO STEAM LAUNDRY
Est. Half Century
Cleaners
Dyers
Launderers
49 W. Concord nr. Orange Ave. Phone 3176
Central Florida's Shopping Center

THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven Paint for millions of homes.
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
Cor. Orange and Jefferson Sts.

PHONE 5626
Grade A Raw Milk
How-Ann Dairy
Jersey Herd

Morgan's
39-43 W. CHURCH STREET
FORMERLY SWANS
Shoes, Dry Goods, Men's and Boys' Clothing
39-43 W. Church

Monogram Your Christmas Gifts
DICKSON-IVES
The Woman's Store
ORLANDO, FLA.

SARASOTA

MAC'S FOOD SHOP
We Sell RUMFORD BAKING POWDER
18 Main St.
Phone 2299

Ruth Shoppe
DRESSES—Hats—Accessories
Moderately Priced
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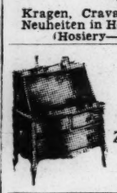

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

'Mayerling' Poignant Filming Of Famous Historical Romance

Ali Baba Goes to Town (20th-Fox) Ali Ben Cantor cures a depression in old Bagdad with "New Deal" measures and quells with a magic carpet the uprising of the sultan's traitorous adviser. It will be found most entertaining by Cantor fans and—because of anti-Administration quips—by Republicans. There are several song numbers. Mountings are late Hollywood Oriental. Tony Martin, Roland Young, June Lang, Louise Hovick, John Carradine, Virginia Field, Alan Dinehart, Douglas Dumbrille.—Adults and young people.

Atlantic Flight (Monogram)—Dick Merrill quietly visualizes the grim determination which got him across the Atlantic and back in 48 hours last summer. A rather undistinguished little picture is perked up by insertion of exciting air meet shots, presumably from newsreels. Jack Lambie, Paula Stone, Weldon Heyburn, Ivan Lebedeff, Milburn Stone.—Family.

The Awful Truth (Columbia)—Bedroom farce and comedy which contains more of "Up in Mabel's Room" than of "It Happened One Night." Most amusing sequences are those in which Cary Grant with the unwilling connivance of Irene Dunne, his wife, ribs a gentleman from Oklahoma. Double entendre is not neglected. Ralph Bellamy, Cecil Cunningham.—Adults and mature young people.

Dinner at the Ritz (20th-Fox)—Made in England with an excellent cast, this is a slick melodrama. Annabella, French actress, plays the daughter of a banker who has been financially ruined and killed by crooked partners. She determined to seek them out and assumes several disguises to do so. Aiding her are Romney Brent and David Niven, the hero. Paul Lukas, Francis L. Sullivan.—Adults and young people.

The Game That Kills (Columbia)—Charles Quigley unmasks the crooks and wins the gal in a hockey-racket opus.—Family.

The Golem (Metropolis)—A brooding drama of oppression in seventeenth-century Prague, excellently produced and acted. Relates the efforts of mad Emperor Rudolph II to steal, cajole, or force from the Jews the secret of the Golem, a legendary monster which was to come to life in their darkest hour and destroy their oppressors. On the night of a royal joust when several rabbis have been sent to prison for supposedly stealing the Golem, the great figure breaks its chains and demolishes the court. Harry Baur (excellent), Roger Carl, Gaston Jacquet, Germaine Aussey, Charles Dorat, Jany Holt.—Adults and mature young people.

Hideaway (RKO)—The town loafer fortuitously captures the crooks to win the pot of gold and hero's laurels. Fred Stone portrays an amusing character in a simple but pleasant story which, despite gangster intrusions, somehow rings true. Emma Dunn, Marjorie Lord, J. Carrol Naish.—Adults and young people.

Mayerling (Pax)—One of history's most glamorous and mysterious love tragedies becomes a screen masterpiece. Charles Boyer and Danielle Darrieux play Archduke Rudolph and Baroness Marie Vetsera who preferred suicide to separation. It is an exciting story which builds to a gripping climax. Acting and production excellent. Anatole Litvak directed—and Arthur Honegger contributed the score. Suzy Prim, Jean Dax, Gabrielle Dorziat, Debucourt, Vladimir Sokoloff, Andre Dubosc.—Adults and mature young people.

Merry-Go-Round of 1938 (Universal)—"Swami" Mischa Auer causing the levitation of Bert Lahr is among the more hilarious of the impossibilities which occur when guardians Auer, Lahr, Jimmy Savo, and Billy House decide to show a snobbish mamma that their adopted daughter is too good for her son. It's a bit vulgar in spots but thoroughly good-natured. Joy Hodges, Alice Brady, Louise Fazenda, John King.—Adults and young people.

The Prisoner of Zenda (United Artists)—Ronald Colman dashes from palace to dungeon and from hunting lodge to moat bridge as, in a dual role, he impersonates the monarch, woos the princess and foils the villains all in the best bravura tradition. A handsome movie, splendidly mounted and well acted throughout, which for entertainment ranks with "The Scarlet Pimpernel" and "The Count of Monte Cristo." Madeleine Carroll, Douglas Fairbanks Jr., Mary Astor, C. Aubrey Smith, Raymond Massey, David Niven.—Adults and young people.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Add a Letter

Prepare slips of paper on which are listed the following words. Ask guests to make a different word by rearranging the letters and adding the extra letter.

1. Islet plus n (silent).
2. Crate plus k (racket).
3. Canals plus d (scandal).
4. Steed plus t (detest).
5. Sneer plus e (serene).
6. Loans plus m (salmon).
7. Peels plus o (elopes).
8. Lima plus c (claim).
9. Sever plus i (revise).
10. Posing plus e (pigeons).
11. Drips plus e (spider).
12. Dripe plus e (spider).

—Dorothy M., Collingswood, N. J.

Aspiration

I'd like to be a butterfly
And flit from flower to flower,
To fill the air with beauty rare,
Reflect both sun and shower.

I'd like to be a violet
Of native modesty,
Exhale perfume in every room,
With true humility.

I'd like to be a giant tree
To serve as sentinel,
A near retreat from storm or heat,
Where men might safely dwell.

I'd like to be a mountain high,
Majestic, noble, strong,
Where all could climb to heights sublime,
Beyond the reach of wrong.

I'd rather be a child of God
And see creation fair,
To truly know the way to go,
And find Him everywhere.

—Grenville Kleiser

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Two lines from the poem, By the Sea, by Christina Rossetti, form the basis for today's cryptogram:

"BYY TBHES'A CRYY HOI-

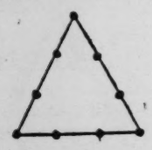
THA JBK KLE COYY EST ATB

BE MHOKNOKP ESOHAETES

AEOYY."

Arranging the Digits

Try arranging the nine digits, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, along the sides of the triangle below so that each side will total 20.



Letter Juggling

Try forming two different 7-letter words from the 7 letters given below. Use all 7 letters in each word:

D E I N S T Y

What Price Eggs?

On being asked what she paid for her eggs, a mathematical housewife replied: "Six dozen cost me as many cents as I can buy eggs for 32 cents." What was the price per dozen?

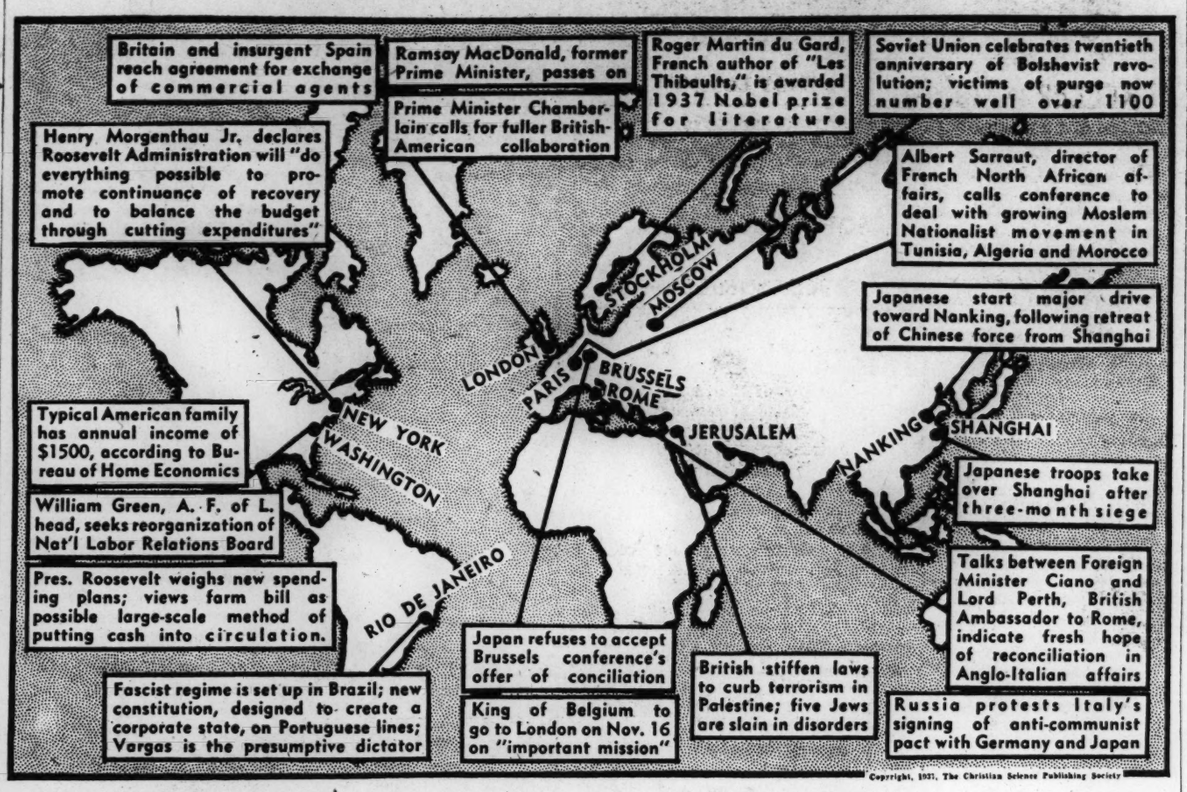
Contributors to World Progress

A Boston reader shares this list of famous persons who have contributed to the good and progress of the world. Can you match each correctly, as indicated by the example checked?

1	Carnegie	incandescent lamp	
2	Marconi	sewing machines	
3	Bell	free libraries	✓
4	Edison	temperance worker	
5	Baden-Powell	steam ships	
6	Mary Lyon	telephones	
7	Wright Bros.	founded Boy Scouts	
8	Howe	wireless	
9	Fulton	founded college	
10	Frances Willard	air ships	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

World News of the Week at a Glance


Britain and insurgent Spain reach agreement for exchange of commercial agents
Ramsay MacDonald, former Prime Minister, passes on
Roger Martin du Gard, French author of "Les Thibaults," is awarded 1937 Nobel prize for literature
Soviet Union celebrates twentieth anniversary of Bolshevist revolution; victims of purge now number well over 1100
Henry Morgenthau Jr. declares Roosevelt Administration will "do everything possible to promote continuance of recovery and to balance the budget through cutting expenditures"
Prime Minister Chamberlain calls for fuller British-American collaboration
Albert Sarraut, director of French North African affairs, calls conference to deal with growing Moslem Nationalist movement in Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco
STOCKHOLM
MOSCOW
LONDON
PARIS
BRUSSELS
ROME
Japanese start major drive toward Nanking, following retreat of Chinese force from Shanghai
Typical American family has annual income of $1500, according to Bureau of Home Economics
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
JERUSALEM
NANKING
SHANGHAI
Japanese troops take over Shanghai after three-month siege
William Green, A. F. of L. head, seeks reorganization of Nat'l Labor Relations Board
Talks between Foreign Minister Ciano and Lord Perth, British Ambassador to Rome, indicate fresh hope of reconciliation in Anglo-Italian affairs
Pres. Roosevelt weighs new spending plans; views farm bill as possible large-scale method of putting cash into circulation.
RIO DE JANEIRO
Japan refuses to accept Brussels conference's offer of conciliation
British stiffen laws to curb terrorism in Palestine; five Jews are slain in disorders
Russia protests Italy's signing of anti-communist pact with Germany and Japan
Fascist regime is set up in Brazil; new constitution, designed to create a corporate state, on Portuguese lines; Vargas is the presumptive dictator
King of Belgium to go to London on Nov. 16 on "important mission"

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What You Are

Dere's folks dat blames or praises you—
But, shucks! 'tain't much dat all amount:
'Tain't what folks thinks or says ob you,
It's what you knows you is dat count!

—Minny M. H. Ayers

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Trays

An art school student earns money to help defray school expenses by painting serving trays, which she buys at the 10-cent stores. These trays of metal or composition material, when lacquered black or some bright color and decorated attractively with a bunch of gay flowers, look expensive, and no one would ever guess their 10-cent store origin.

She occasionally makes them in pairs or sets of four, decorating them all alike. These individual supper trays she has many sales for.—Dorothy E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Labor vs. Capital

Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital, and deserves much the higher consideration—Abraham Lincoln.

A New Beatitude

Blessed are the happiness makers!
Blessed are they that remove friction, that make the courses of life smooth, and the intercourses of men gentle.—Henry Ward Beecher.

Quotation for Today

A PURPOSE wedded to plans may easily suffer shipwreck. . . . Of a far higher quality is the will that can subdue itself to wait, and lay no petty traps for opportunity.—GEORGE MEREDITH.

In Lighter Vein

Sound Return

"Do you ever hear any more about the money you lent to the people next door?"

"I should say so. They bought a radio with it."—Pearson's.

A Long Way Off

A pompous lady lecturer said to the leading clubwoman in the small town, "How would a lecture by me on Mount Vesuvius suit the members of your organization?"

"Very well indeed, madam; very well," she answered. "A lecture by you on Mount Vesuvius might be greatly preferred."

Says the Office Sage

"If having a wooden head and the gift of gab were ALL, Charley McCarthy would be lost in the crowd."

Sad Case

"Are you sure that the car was crowded?"

"Indeed! Why, even the men couldn't get a seat!"

Deprivation

"Why are you crying, little girl?"

"'Cause my brother has holidays and I don't."

"Well, why don't you have holidays?"

"'Cause I don't go to school yet."

Humorist

"Where's your domicile?"
"I s'pose it's somewhere, I'm not familiar with all the gadgets yet."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Memory

Hunt, New York

One day a man went into a repair shop with a pair of shoes to be resoled. As he reached the back of the shop a clerk spoke to him, addressing him by name.

Surprised, the customer asked him, "Do you know everyone who comes into this store? I have been here only once before, and that was nearly three years ago."

"No," the clerk answered, "but on that occasion you brought a pair of your wife's shoes to be resoled; and when I asked if we might deliver them, you agreed and gave us the address of the Associated Charities, explaining that your wife never liked to give anything away which was not in good condition.

"That was something I couldn't forget."

Playing Safe

Mark Twain visited the studio of James McNeill Whistler, who saw him about to pick up a fresh picture, and cried out, "Oh, don't touch that! Don't you see, it isn't dry?"

Twain answered, "I don't mind; I have gloves on."—From "Great Short Biographies of the World."

Government

A government, for the people depends for its success on the intelligence, the morality, the justice, and the interest of the people themselves—Grover Cleveland.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Starting in Plenty of Time*

By LE PELLEY

15 CENTS — WHY NOT GO DOWN AND BUY ME A SODA !!
ONLY 12 DAYS TILL THANKSGIVING !!! ORDER NOW!
ON THE OTHER HAND, MAYBE I'D BETTER SAVE MY APPETITE !

The Adventures of Waddles—*Waddles Continues the Search*

By THE HAGERS

THE MESSAGE WITH ITS CALL FOR AID, I FELT AT ONCE SHOULD BE OBEYED.
THE WATER ANIMALS I PASSED DID NOT NEED HELP. I SAW AT LAST
A FROG JUST COMING FROM A SWIM. AS I APPROACHED, I QUESTIONED HIM:
"DO YOU NEED HELP?" HE ANSWERED, "NAY! OUR COOK DECIDED SHE WOULD STAY."

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Absolute—*Ab'-so-lute.*

This word, derived from the Latin *absolvere*, "to set free," is used in the sense of "free from imperfections or deficiency." That which is absolute is detached from the merest hint of incompleteness—it is perfect.

Ambiguous—*Am-big'-u-us* (*a* and *i* short, first *u* as in *unite*, second as in *circus*).

Back of this word and "ambiguity" lies the Latin verb *ambigere*, "to doubt," compounded of *amb*, "about," and *agere*, "to drive." Hence "ambiguous" suggests "driftless; going this way or that; uncertain of right purpose." An ambiguous statement—or an ambiguity—leaves the reader in doubt as to which of at least two possible meanings was intended; and it is therefore not to be relied on.

Climax—*Klī'-max* (*i* long, *a* short).

When we climb a ladder, each rung takes us a bit higher until we reach the top. This gradual upward motion so well symbolized the proper form for a speech or a play, that the Greeks used their word *klimax*, "ladder," in the rhetorical sense of "a mounting by degrees to the highest pitch of expression." The term was also applied to the culmination itself.

Contagion—*Kon-tay'-jun* (*o* and *u* clipped-short, *a* long).

This word has a variety of uses, and may be applied to (a) the transmission of a disease from one person to another, (b) the malady itself, or (c) the medium which transmits it. It may also be applied to a poison or, figuratively, to a harmful or corrupting influence.

The Latin *cum*, "with," and *tangere*, "to touch," lie back of our word; so "touching" seems to be the essence of the term. Incidentally, the medical fraternity regards some form of contact as necessary in the transmission of a so-called contagious disease. In this connection it may be appropriate to note that an infectious (Latin *inficere*, "to put or dip into") malady is said to require the introduction—through mouth, nose, etc.—into the body of the alleged disease-producing matter, where it is supposed to multiply.

Cubit—*Ku'-bit.*

This word came to us from the Greek *kubiton*, a measurement from the elbow to the end of the middle finger. It varied somewhat in length, but the average was 18 inches.

Economy—*E* (not *eh*)*-kon'-o-mih.*

Ephraim—Preferably *E'-fray-im* (*e* long, *a* as in *chaotic*, *i* short).

Excess—Preferably with accent on the second syllable, *ek-ses'*.

Extolled—The *o* is preferably short.

Gadites—*Gad'-ites* (*a* short, *i* long).

Genuine—*Jen'-u-in* (*e* and *i* short, *u* as in *unite*).

This word has several different meanings, but all might be summed up in three words: "native," "true," and "real." The Latin *gignere* means "to beget"; and from this root it is easy to account for the first definition. That which belongs to the native or true stock may be called genuine. And that which really has the origin or character which it appears to have (as a writing which belongs to the author who claims it, or a coin which is not counterfeit), is surely genuine.

One who shows God-given qualities, who is free from pretense, is genuine.

Identity—*I-den'-tih-tih.*

This word, from the Latin *idem*, "same," suggests "sameness"—implying an absolute likeness between two or more things. For example, man's identity, in a very real sense, may be held to conform to the qualities of Deity, in whose image and likeness man is made.

Issachar—*Iss'-a-kar* (*i* short, first *a* as in *sofa*, second as in *arm*).

Kidron—Preferably *Kid'-ron* (vowels short).

Legitimate—For conversational purposes, *le-jit'-ih-mit* is expected; but in the measured diction so characteristic of public worship, a trace of quick-long *a* in the last syllable is not inappropriate.

"Legitimate" comes to us from the Latin *legitimus*, "pertaining to or according to law"—based on *lex*, "law." Whatever is done according to law is legitimate, and has the protection of law.

Manasseh—*Ma-nas'-eh* (first *a* as in *sofa*, second *a* and the *e* short).

Multifarious—*Mul-tih-fair'-ih-us.*

This word was Englished from the Latin *multifarius*, "manifold, various"—the original meaning was "many-speaking" or "speaking on many subjects" (*multus*, "much, many," and *fari*, "to speak"). Today we use the word to express "having great diversity or variety; of various kinds; made up of many diversified parts."

The distinction between "multifarious" and "multitudinous" is that the latter emphasizes the thought of number or quantity, while the former stresses variety or diversity.

Nabob—*Nay'-bob.*

This word is derived from the Hindu *na'ib*, "vicegerent, deputy"; but it is commonly applied to an Indian prince, or to a governor or nobleman of the Mogul empire.

Palpable—*Pal'-pa-bl* (first *a* short, second as in *sofa*).

Considering ordinary usage, we might not readily think of this word as related to the sense of feeling; yet its Latin root, *palpus*, designates the "soft palm of the hand," and the verb *palpare* means "to feel or touch."

This is but one instance of a specialized meaning expanding into a generalization; for we now understand "palpable" to include that which is evident to any of the senses. It must be easily detectable; but it may be either visible, audible, or intelligible, as well as tangible.

To be characterized as palpable, a truth or idea must be clear to the understanding and satisfactory to the judgment.

Predisposition—*Pre-dis-po-zish'-un* (secondary stress on first syllable).

To understand this word, it is first necessary for us to examine "dispose," which means "to arrange, make ready, prepare, adapt; to incline the thought of, to give a tendency or inclination to." Our next step is to look at "predispose," which, of course, means to do all the disposing some time beforehand—"to make liable, to prepare an easy susceptibility or bias." (The prefix "pre" shows that the effort to dispose was mapped out well before—the word being made by prefixing the Latin *prae*, "before," to the Old French *disposer*, "to arrange, order.")

If there has been developed, acquired, or seemingly inherited a susceptibility, liability, or weakness which might be said to be receptive to a certain malady, we may call this beforehand disposition a "predisposition."

Regimen—*Rej'-ih-men* (each *e* short, *i* clipped-short).

Here we have the Latin *regimen*, "guidance" (*regere*, "to rule"), which we employ in English in the sense of "a prescribed rule, regulation, or treatment intended to benefit by gradual operation."

Whit—Short *i.*

The student of words may have difficulty in tracing this word, until he discovers that the *h* and *i* have changed places. (We find "neuer a whyt" in Palsgrave.) The Anglo-Saxon *wiht* was applied to "a wight or person," and also to "a bit." And we use "whit" to designate "the smallest particle imaginable."

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

The Name "Publican"

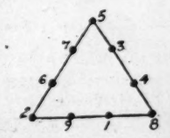
The meaning of the name "Publican," which occurs so often in our Common Version of the New Testament, is not immediately apparent, despite the fact that in passage after passage the men who are thus described are spoken of with contempt.

The name derives from the Latin "*publicani*," which was originally applied to certain officials in the Roman empire who obtained, often through corrupt methods, the right to tax the people of a certain section. They in their turn employed subordinates who were sometimes less correctly called *publicani*. The Greek word used for these subordinates was usually *telonai*, which could apply either to tax collectors or to customs officers, and is rendered "publicans" in our Common Version. So many of them practiced extortion that the men as a group were cordially despised by society as a whole.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "All earth's full rivers can not fill
The sea that drinking thirsteth still."

Arranging the Digits: Here is one way:



Letter Juggling: Destiny, density.

What Price Eggs?: 8 cents a dozen. Wouldn't you like to know where she purchased them?

Contributors to World Progress: Carnegie—free libraries; Marconi—wireless; Bell—telephones. Edison—incandescent lamps; Baden-Powell—founded Boy Scouts; Mary Lyon—founded college; Wright Bros.—airships; Howe—sewing machines; Fulton—steam ships; Frances Willard—temperance worker.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Who's Queer?

"QUEER street is full of lodgers just at present," Dickens no doubt would have replied to opinions that the man who spoke out of turn at an Armistice ceremony in London was a lunatic. The man's words could hardly be cited to prove it. They were: "Stop all this hypocrisy; you are deliberately preparing for war." At another ceremony an "eccentric" shouted: "The dead are all right, you cannot do anything for them. What about me, I haven't had any breakfast."

The unvarnished good sense of the remarks should not be overlooked because of their timing. The speakers would not have been adjudged unbalanced for silently thinking such things, for what millions are thinking is not called madness.

A well-known high official observed of one of the men that he was obviously suffering under a delusion—which is rather to say he was suffering under a different sort of delusion from that under which high officials sometimes suffer. The unfortunate fellow's delusion appears to have been that nations arm themselves in preparation for war, when what we are all supposed to know is that they arm only in preparation for peace. Then, too, he was wearing a raincoat on a clear day. A man is mad to prepare for rain in time of sunshine even if a nation is wise in following the good old slogan, "In time of peace, prepare for war."

To have omitted his breakfast until 11 o'clock may have marked the other man also as a little "daft." But one cannot be sure he could help it, and the rest of his remark has a point many sane people have made in discreet undertones to themselves. The world is still loath to let its "dead bury their dead" and turn its attention to living ideas.

Many quieter folk may entertain a shamefaced feeling at not having spoken their minds in season as these men spoke theirs out of season. And of course it is the "in season" utterance that counts. The course of history will not be deflected by a couple of disturbances at public ceremonies. Among those who paused to salute the memory of World War soldiers are many thousands whose determination to aid peace and the present well-being of their brothers was in no way hindered by participation in a few moments of solemn rites.

Yet it would be a sign of something less than sanity to imagine that the cries of these two "eccentrics" sprang only from some derangement of their own. They oversimplified the situation, perhaps. Like so many other critics with higher recognized mental ratings, they offered no alternative course of action. But the derangement that drives men to such utterances is shared by too much of the world to be ignored. Its healing is one in which we all may share, and by which we all may benefit.

An Un-Vanishing American

READING of rural districts with but a single pupil, or of educational activities temporarily suspended for lack of students, one may infer that that typically American institution, the "little red schoolhouse," is on its way to join the deer and the antelope which once dotted the countryside. But a survey of those modest rural dailies and weeklies, copies of which are seldom seen in larger municipalities, might reveal that the "little red schoolhouse" (whose prevailing color, by the way, is white) is not only flourishing, but that to its traditional "three R's" have been added many extracurricular activities.

Attendance may have, in certain cases, been somewhat depleted because of the consolidated school, which, by reason of the many favorable advantages presented by larger teaching staffs and a marked economy in administration, has become increasingly popular in recent years. Still, one has only to delve into rural "school notes" to be assured that, instead of fading from the pastoral picture, the country school has firmly established itself as a rural community center, where 4-H, farm bureau, and "culture club" gatherings are held, usually of an evening when educational activity is at an end.

Though it may present an unchanged appearance to outward view, the country school within has kept pace with progress. The corpulent cast-iron stove which devoured a prodigious ration of wood has been succeeded by a modern heating plant, well-filled bookcases replace the few scattered volumes of yesteryear, bleak windows now are bright with gay curtains, comfortable desks have displaced the worn, muchly initialed product of an earlier generation, while the long, open sheds which once sheltered buggy and saddle horse now are used to protect the uncomprehending motorcar from the elements.

Those who have derived their concept of the district school from "The Hoosier Schoolmaster," "Glengarry School Days," or other such classics, should they visit today's prototype, will discover that the "little red schoolhouse" has not vanished but has simply grown up to a life of mature usefulness.

"Painless" Taxes

RARELY has the United States taxation situation been better or more briefly stated than in one paragraph of Secretary Morgenthau's speech to the Academy of Political Science:

> The amount of our income-tax revenue is only about half our total internal revenue. Less than three million people out of our total population pay individual federal income taxes. We would be applying the principle of capacity to pay more justly if we were to reduce the number of consumer taxes and at the same time to increase the number of income tax payers. Taxpayers who are squarely confronted with their own tax burdens are bound to be keenly alive to the way the money is being spent by their Government.

The American people are being tricked by hidden taxes. Because less than 3 per cent of the people pay federal income taxes, millions believe they pay nothing to the support of the national government. Other millions realize that they contribute tax pennies, or dollars, when they buy gasoline and radios. But nearly all think they are "getting out cheaper" than if they had to fill out an income tax blank on the fifteenth of March.

Consumer taxes are specifically devised to separate a citizen from his money as painlessly as possible. But it is pain, not injury, they avoid. They take just as much from the taxpayer; indeed, if they hurt more they would probably not be able to take so much.

The painless feature is not to help the taxpayer but to help lawmakers who fear his resentment or tax wasters who fear his economy. Real kindness to the taxpayer would give him direct levies which he could see and feel. Real consideration of the taxpayer would thus help him to judge whether he was getting his money's worth in government services. Hidden taxes lead millions to think they are getting something for nothing.

To abandon many of the consumer taxes now levied by the federal government and make up the loss of revenue by broadening the income tax base would, as Mr. Morgenthau says, apply "the principle of capacity to pay more justly." The burden would be eased on millions of the poor who now pay consumers' taxes and transferred to those relatively better able to pay. Also those who paid would know it and might show more interest in the way the money is spent.

Medical Enthusiasm vs. Liberty

A MINORITY of 430 of the approximately 200,000 physicians in the United States, rebelling against the stated policy of the American Medical Association, has launched a campaign which has for its goal the allocation of millions in tax funds—local, state, and national—to the support of medical education, studies, investigations, research and private hospitals.

Compulsory health insurance, with a politico-medical machine in Washington whose tentacles would reach down into every state, county, and township in the land, is not enough, the proponents declare. Public funds must be devoted directly to the making of medical students and doctors and the furnishing of medicine and hospital or clinical care. The whole public, irrespective of individual opinion, would be coerced into supporting a private profession, which would become a regimented arm of the government.

Introduction into the high schools of Ontario of a compulsory five-year course in hygiene which amounts almost to a preliminary course in medicine is another indication of how medical regimentation is spreading. The extreme nature of the dictate of the Provincial Minister of Education at Toronto must be something of a shock to liberty-loving Canadians. Unfortunately, such dictatorial treatment has become too common in the United States. In a dozen states, at the national capital, in high places of authority, the tendency is growing to regulate even the most intimate details of the individual's existence by government.

A fair example of the dictatorship type of legislation is a radical measure adopted this year in California. By its terms, every person suspected of having a so-called social disease is required to submit to a medical examination. Citizens are encouraged to report suspects to the State Department of Public Health, thus obviously opening the way to blackmail; and, moreover, if a "suspect" be falsely reported, he may not sue for libel or slander.

New Hampshire this year enacted a rigorous law which gives the State Board of Health power to say whether individuals may marry. All couples must submit to blood tests, which must be negative or a license will be refused. Connecticut, California, Illinois, Wisconsin, Louisiana, Alabama and North Carolina have similar laws—in the face of the fact that established tests are not wholly reliable.

The principal proponents of these tyrannies committed in the name of public welfare, or health, or education are not always members of the medical profession. They are often laymen. In any event, whether they know it or not, they are advocating measures which would ride roughshod over the rights of the individual. When thinking citizens are aroused to an understanding of the dangers which threaten their civil and individual liberties, it is not likely that such regimentation will be permitted to gain further foothold.

New Weapons, Old Rules

Book News of the Day

THE World War now turns out to have been only a war to end "war to end war." The slogan that sold it to ordinarily peace-loving people will hardly serve the poster artists in any future war of similar dimensions. Such books as IF WAR COMES, by Major R. Ernest Dupuy and George Fielding Eliot (New York: Macmillan. $3), tell more than they are meant to about war. This volume is an assessment of military positions and values as they exist in a year to which nineteen-eighteeners might well have looked forward as remote even from the rumors of war. Unwittingly it is an assessment of the failure of World War survivors to make good their pledges to those who did not survive.

But the authors leave it to the reader to philosophize. They have made it their business to explain facts and theories which have always guided fighting men. "The rules of warfare never change." Offense is still necessary to defense—a consideration not to be overlooked by people with civilized feelings, now that aerial warfare is accepted as an indispensable part of war. War in the air is war on civilian centers as well as on military positions. We may think of the "enemy" as villainous enough to bomb our homes and schools, especially after our propagandists describe him adequately. It is going to be less tasteful to think of ourselves as cradle bombers. But the rules "never change."

"What will war mean to the civilian?" is perhaps of wider interest than any other this book answers. "One thing stands out," the authors say. "More stringent control of the civil populace than ever conceived of previously—at least by democratic peoples—is involved. This control must reach out not only in commerce, industry and alimentation, but even into the most trivial of personal interests."

Two decades after the "war to end war" we are studying the necessity of planning whole cities with care to keep residential sections well away from industrial areas so that misaimed bombs will fall into fewer living rooms. We are envisaging ghostlike factories that stand and stare at us with vacant windows, emitting no sounds, containing no machinery, employing no workers—dummy plants to lure the bombs away from those actually producing.

This is a suggestion of what war must mean to the civilian in destruction of the material values of his everyday living. It is no measure of the destruction of moral values that mankind would have to repair after another world conflict. It is by implication some measure of values mankind has not yet repaired since the "war to end war" ended. C. W. M.

Spending That Would Help Everyone

By a Staff Artist — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"As Ithers See Us"

Recollection of Ramsay MacDonald

OCTOBER, 1929. Quebec City. The Viceregal Lodge, Spencerwood, that little corner which is forever England.

The house guests at Spencerwood, that October day in 1929, were Ramsay MacDonald and his daughter Ishbel.

Something was said by chance about newsreels of the current trip to the States, and about how beautifully the Prime Minister's magical voice reproduced on the films.

"Does it really?" his daughter said, eagerly. "I do wish we could see them. We've had no time to do so many things we'd like to do. Certainly none to look at ourselves in the films!"

"It could be arranged," someone said tantalizingly.

"Could it really?" The Prime Minister was often amazed at the pell-mell ways of the world. It was arranged.

At the Chateau Frontenac there was a sound photographer for Paramount News, Ludwig Gieskop. He did a great deal of telephoning. To Ottawa, to Montreal, to New York. He talked with an air field and arranged expertly for a plane to scurry around and pick up tin cans of film.

On the outskirts of Quebec there was a theater named Cartier. Its owner, Arthur Moisan, had equipped it with sound equipment, though people were still slow to give sign that they'd ever really take to sound films. He said economically that if the films came, and the Prime Minister wanted to see them, he would be willing to show them in his theater.

Sir Robert Vansittart was the liaison between press and Prime Minister on that trip.

At noon on the day after the conversation at Spencerwood the Prime Minister's party was lunching at the Garrison Club. The Premier of Quebec was giving the luncheon, and the Lieutenant Governor was there, and the Governor General, too.

Sir Robert said on the telephone, "You mean to say you have really got the films here? Wonderful! Could you have us at eleven tomorrow morning? We sail at eight, you know."

The arrangements were made, but there was abundant time and temptation to think that, at 11 o'clock on the morrow, the Prime Minister might be doing something really much more important than coming to look at newsreels in a little French theater on the outskirts of the city. One could hope not, but who could really blame him if he was?

At 11 o'clock, M. Moisan had rolled down a crimson velvet rug from the door of his little theater, to the curbstone, and looked carefully up the street.

On the stroke of eleven a file of cars came round the corner from the City.

Out of the first stepped the Prime Minister, and his daughter, and Sir Robert.

The films went on at once.

At first sight of himself in a clustering push of welcoming officials down the Bay at New York, the Prime Minister laughed unbelievingly.

But when he was shown looking at his watch as the lunch gong sounded on the deck of the Berengaria he threw back his head and really laughed.

When the showing of the films was done, the Prime Minister said, "Now, then, that made a vurr-rrry pleasant break in our day's work, and 't was gude of ye to have us."

Another few hours and the Prime Minister walked up the gangplank of the R. M. S. Duchess of York. Stars glittered in the sky and on distant Dufferin Terrace lights were hundreds of stalkless blossoms. The Prime Minister stood while cameramen made last-minute pictures. He carried his hat, and a cold wind blew his hair into a thin white froth above the fine, rugged features.

"Good-by, good-by," he called out in the strong, beautiful voice. Behind him came the sound of music. "Roast Beef of Old England." The Blue Ensign blazed above the taffrail, and from the distant ramparts ancient guns looked out enigmatically upon the great highway over which the ship would pass slowly into the night.

"Good-by, good-by," the Prime Minister said. "And thank you all for such a pleasant time."

And Ramsay MacDonald sailed out to sea.

JANET MABIE

North . . South . . East . . West

The Challenge: The Answer

By Frank L. Perrin

A DAY or two ago, upon invitation, I lunched with several business acquaintances, one of whom is a precinct police captain in one of Boston's densely populated residential and business areas. He knew, without being reminded, that my personal contacts with the police are not frequent. A consistent motto has long been to leave policemen alone if they will leave me alone. There is no particular feeling of caution or fear. It is simply good business. But these peace officers and guardians, especially if they have attained the status of a captaincy in a metropolitan district, justifiably become reminiscent at times. My luncheon companion was no exception. He is a veteran who served through the bitter experiences of the Boston police strike, a regrettable affair in itself, but one which, in the estimation of many, contributed to, or at least furthered, the progress of Calvin Coolidge from Beacon Hill to the White House.

But our friend reminisced, incidentally telling me that he has never tasted alcoholic liquor in any form, by recounting vividly and picturesquely an earlier experience in capturing, with a mass of accumulated loot, an armed man who, a few hours before, had ransacked a neighboring jewelry store. These were thrilling moments, apparently, in which the chances between the sergeant and the culprit were about even. It was a good story, and a true one. Having, a few hours previously, read the manuscript of an address delivered a day before by J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, at the convention of the American Hotel Association in Pittsburgh, it was natural enough that I ask the captain an interesting and pertinent question. And so I asked if the captive had, at the time, a known police record. The answer was that he had been paroled only a month or six weeks previously. He was returned to prison, not as a violator of his parole, but to serve a new and possibly longer term imposed because of his latest offense.

* * *

In some way the answer was expected. While the temptation is to encourage reasonable and considered measures designed to aid in the reformation of these who have erred and are sincerely repentant and determined to abandon evil ways, the record of accomplishment and performance is not entirely satisfactory or reassuring. Mr. Hoover returned to a discussion of the problem of his Pittsburgh speech. It may be that he was prompted by recent observations by Mr. Sanford Bates, a recognized authority on the subject of prisons, paroles and punishments, and particularly informed regarding the humane efforts being made to reform and restore those who have fallen into disgrace.

Mr. Hoover spoke generally on the subject, "Crime's Challenge to Society." He thoughtfully and emphatically impressed upon his hearers and readers the responsibility of citizens, business men, and all members of society in meeting the challenge of the lawless with determination, courage, and a willingness to make any reasonable sacrifice on the side of right, reason, and justice. And, somewhat off the record, it might be inquired why so few newspapers, generally speaking, fail to publicize Mr. Hoover's occasional speeches. He is not a politician, or a candidate for any elective office. He may, it is admitted, seek to inform public opinion regarding the useful purposes to which funds appropriated to his department are put. And it may be as unanimously agreed that by his acts and by the facts made public he does amply and convincingly supply proof of efficient stewardship.

* * *

As has been indicated, the speaker's digression from the announced subject was more or less incidental. That his observations are arresting goes without saying. The responsibility of the public lies in seeing to it that the parole privilege is not abused. The fact is cited that every one of the special agents of his bureau killed during recent years in the performance of his duty, with the exception of one, was the victim of a paroled convict. There is the record, also, of almost numberless policemen and sheriffs shot down by bandits with two and three and even more paroles to their credit. The record shows that of the fingerprints of prisoners arrested in the United States since the establishment of Mr. Hoover's bureau more than 22 per cent are those of parole violators. This figure is cited to refute the claim, recently made, that less than 1 per cent of those arrests are of persons on parole. It is explained that this estimate was made in the year 1934, before the existing record system was installed.

The answer to crime's challenge is not difficult to find. But the answer aids not at all unless those upon whom insistent responsibility rests respond to the demand of duty. It is to aid and support honest enforcement by denying succor or sympathy, either because of fear or favor, to known violators of the law, and to demand and compel honest action by courts and dispensers of paroles.

The Wide Horizon

The Double Eagle's Double Mission

By R. H. Markham

VIENNA

AUSTRIA'S emblem, the eagle, has two heads, which is appropriate, for Austria has long looked in two directions and has a double mission. Vienna was the center of the First Reich or the Empire of the Germans, and also the capital of a central European empire consisting largely of non-Germans. Austria was an intermediary, joining the Germans with the rest of Europe. And it still is.

At present, it is customary to connect European politics with axes, of which there are two. One of them runs longitudinally from Rome to Berlin and passes through Austria. The other runs latitudinally from Paris to Prague, Bucharest and Moscow, and also passes through Austria. So Austria is geographically on two axes. Politically, also, it maintains connection with them both. But not with the same firmness.

Austria is attached chiefly to the Rome-Berlin axis. It is not exactly an official part of that machine, but it fits in it, as an auxiliary or supplementing or extra link. In the first place, formal treaties bind Austria to Italy and Germany, and in the second place its government shares the Fascist views and applies the authoritarian methods of these states. Politically, Austria joins the Italian and German dictatorships. Many commercial ties also bind Austria to Berlin and Rome.

But in spite of all this, Austria has not tied itself to that axis alone. It has also sent connecting lines out to the France-Czechoslovakia axis, which continues in one direction to Moscow and in the other to London. Many of the Austrian people seek that combination.

From one point of view this is dualism. This supporting of two contradictory systems means conflict. But it also means conciliation. Austria is non-aggressive, and devoted to a policy of peace. The government wishes to maintain good relations with both European groups and even to help bring those groups to a better understanding with one another. Now, as in past centuries, the Vienna Government wants to make Austria a vital part of the German world, as well as of non-German Central Europe.

The balancing of these two tendencies requires great skill on the part of Chancellor Kurt von Schuschnigg. Twenty-three years ago it was this conflict that provoked the World War and it destroyed the dual Austro-Hungarian system. Dr. Schuschnigg is trying to do what Emperor Franz Joseph failed to do, namely, preserve Vienna as a German and non-German center.

Today, the tendency toward more Austrian-German co-operation is growing stronger. But the other, Central European, anti-Hitler force is also increasing. For example, at the very moment, Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini were conferring in Germany, the Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia, Dr. Milan Hodza, and Chancellor Schuschnigg were conferring here. The Fatherland Front in Austria has become more aggressive in its anti-National Socialist activity. It has closed its ranks to National Socialists and is contemplating a "clearing-up" campaign. An anti-National Socialist police force, similar to the "S. S." in Germany, has been formed here. Agitation for cabinet changes unfavorable to the pro-Germans is increasing. The clerical leaders and a part of the press are more sharply anti-Hitlerite. The Chamber of Agriculture in Carinthia has been freed of its aggressive pro-German officials.

These are all parallel processes. As Herr Hitler's pictures appear in Austrian papers, attacks on Herr Hitler's admirers also are intensified. As trade with Germany mounts, efforts are made to increase trade with other lands. As pro-German touring societies flourish, the Roman Catholics increase their agitation for loyalty to Roman Catholic touring associations. President Wilhelm Miklas in recent speeches is more emphatically clerical and anti-National Socialist. Besides this, somewhat more freedom is being given to the anti-National Socialist workers. Efforts are being made to unite Roman Catholic and Marxist laborers in an anti-Hitlerite campaign. Such political activity is illegal, for all parties are forbidden here, but the government takes a lenient attitude toward it.

So, all along the line, the issue is growing more intense. But the government's policy remains the same; it is to preserve an independent German Austria as a bridge to non-German Europe. It is a middle of the road policy, of peace and conciliation. The Chancellor neutralizes conflicting forces within his country and outside it. But those forces are exceedingly strong and one cannot predict how long even so able a man as Dr. Kurt von Schuschnigg can control them.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Paging Milo Hix

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

and to Milo Hix:

I was mighty interested in the tale of your favorite autumn on the banks of the Wabash and I liked the tang of your sun-drenched Indianny, though for myself I'm kind of partial to our red-gold fall in Suncook Valley. I wondered if your "chinkey-pins" are the same chinquapins which were learnedly called chechinkamin by the Virginians, chincomen by the Algonquins, and castonopsis chrysophylla by the Californians?

Suncook Valley, New Hampshire. K. L.